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THE CONFEDERATE CHIEFTAINS;

A TALE OF THE IRISH REBELLION OF 1641.

BY MRS. J. SADLIER.

CHAPTER XII.

"Pity! no, no, you dare not, Priest,—not you, our Father, dare
Preach to us now that godless creed—the murderer's blood to spare;
To spare his blood, while tombless still our slaughter'd kin implore
'Graves and revenge' from Gobbin-cliffs and Carrick's bloody shore!

'Pity! could we 'forget—forgive,' if we were clods of clay,
Our martyr'd priests, our banish'd chiefs, our race in dark decay,
And worse than all—you know it, Priest—the daughters of our land,
With wrongs we blush'd to name until the sword was in our hand!"

C. G. DUFFY.

ALL was bright and cheerful in the Irish camp at Newry. Roger O'Moore and Hugh McMahon and Rory Maguire and Lorcan, Sir Con Magennis and many others of the chief leaders were there with Sir Phelim O'Neill, and Sir Phelim, now tacitly recognized as *the O'Neill*, and, moreover, the head of an all-conquering army—if army his multitudinous force could yet be called—was in the best possible humor with himself, his brother chiefs, his brave followers, and, in short, all the world, with the trifling exception of the Lords Justices and their adherents, with the sluggish Romans of the Pale. Even the usurping English and Scotch within his own borders Sir Phelim could, in his gracious mood, somewhat excuse, inasmuch as restitution had been exacted from them, and that, on the whole, with less trouble than might be expected. In fact Sir Phelim could have almost sympathized with them on their losses, in the exuberance of his good-nature, and the other chiefs were no little amused by his unsoldierly bearing in their regard. The Irish of that, as of former days, had an instinctive dislike to be shut up in walled towns, and thus it was that the neighboring stronghold was theirs, they chose to keep outside rather than inside its walls, leaving merely a small garrison to keep the place in possession. But their flag was floating from its towers, and their sentinels walked its ramparts, and they knew themselves masters of Bagnal's fortifications, so they rested content in their encampment close by on the Newry-water, well supplied with provisions by the country-people around, and little heeding the rain and snow beating in at times through the frail coverings which were merely apologies for tents.

The sixth day of November arrived and Sir Phelim spoke of making another attack on the strong walls of Lisnagarvey,* which had some days before repulsed a detachment of his forces with considerable loss. Some few castles, too, were yet in the hands of the foreigners, and these must be gained, if possible, without further delay. The following day was fixed on for the attack on Lisnagarvey, and all things were to be put in readiness over night for an early start.

This arranged, the chieftains met by invitation in Sir Phelim's tent to partake of the evening meal. While it was still in preparation they talked over the general prospects of the war, what had been already done, and what remained to do before freedom could be established on a fair basis. O'Moore marvelled much that nothing was heard from his friend Owen Roe O'Neill to whom he had straight sent off a trusty messenger on hearing of Tyrone's assassination.

"An' he were but come," said Rory, "he would organize our forces and teach them the art of war——"

"What's amiss with them at this present?" demanded Sir Phelim snappishly; "I see not that they have need of new-fangled modes of fighting—what could they do more than they have done here in the North, an' they had fifty Owen Roes to head them?"

"I said not to *head them*, Sir Phelim," replied O'Moore very gently, "but only to train them in the military art, and thereby make them more efficient soldiers——"

"Such teaching were well enough for the Englishers of the Pale," said O'Neill with increasing petulence, "but the clans men of Tyr-Owen and Tyr-Connell—ay! and others whose valiant chiefs are here present, have but small need, I think, of such lessons. Trust me they can use their pikes and skenes, not to speak of other instruments of that kind, as prettily as heart could wish!"

Most of the other chiefs, however, were clearly of O'Moore's opinion that a leader of foreign reputation, and of tried prowess, like Owen Roe, was much to be desired.

"I would you had a score of such," cried Sir Phelim passionately, "an' I warrant me, chiefs of Ulster, you would soon be sick of them, and wish them back again in France or Flanders, or wherever they came from—who did you say was come?" to one of his gillies who had been waiting at his elbow for some minutes vainly trying to get a hearing.

"It's Shamus Beg," said the youth quietly," "at least he says so, though, for my part, I'd hardly know him, he wants to see you, Sir Phelim—why, here he is himself—well! sure enough he must be in the d—l of a hurry!" he added looking back over his shoulder as he moved away.

"Well, Shamus, my man," said his chieftain with restored good humor, as he held out his hand to his foster-brother, for whose return he had, to say the truth, been much more anxious than he would wish to acknowledge; "well, Shamus, my man," what news from the Island—I hope you've brought the colleen back this time—I can ill spare you these busy times running after a colleen bawn—but how are all in Corny Magee's?"

"Not one of them breathes the breath of life," said Shamus, speaking with difficulty, "in *that* house anyhow," he added in an under tone.

"Why, how is that?" asked the chieftain in surprise.

"They're all dead, Sir Phelim, dead—*dead*—and their house is a heap of burned rubbish—and so is most every house on Island Magee—and the whole place is like a graveyard with corpses, only that *there* they're above ground——"

Shamus O'Hagan," said O'Neill with increasing agitation, "what is this I hear?—have then the whole people been massacred?"

"Ay, every soul of them—I may say—it was a miracle from God that I escaped myself—and it's little I'd care to do that same only to bring the news to *you* myself——"

Great God!" cried O'Neill, as he leaped from his seat, "*who* did this horrible deed?"

"Monroe's bloody *sassums* from Knockfergus—last night in all the storm they marched out to the Island and murdered and burned, and robbed and plundered all before them—by this morning's sun, when I stole back to see what harm was done, I found only one living being in the place—and he groping like myself among the dead!—oh! the curse of God villains!—the black, blood-thirsty hell-hounds!" cried Shamus, warming up at his own recital, "it was them that did their work well!—*fareer gar*, but they did!"

"Chieftains of Ulster!—Catholics! gentlemen! hear ye that?" shouted O'Neill, now thoroughly roused to that passion which was always fearful.

"We do, O'Neill!" said Magennis, who had been sitting next him, but all now rose from their seats, and stood looking on each other and on their host with faces of horror and blank amazement; "we hear the black tidings, and mournful it comes to our ear, O son of the Hy-Nial!"

"By my faith, they'll be worse for the foreigners than they are for us!" exclaimed Maguire in a voice quivering with passion. "It's all over now with the poor victims on Island Magee, but *they* have it all before them——"

"And if it do not overtake them in every corner where our arms can reach," said McMahon sternly, "may those same arms fail us in our sorest need!"

"Ay," said O'Neill in a half-stifled voice, grinding his teeth at the same time, "we were all over generous with the brood of vipers—we were sparing them, forsooth—ay, were we—sparing them for our own destruction—now, Mr. O'Moore," he exclaimed, turning suddenly to that gentleman, "what have *you* to say for yourself?—this milk—and—water work—this clemency and generous forbearance, and what not, was a pet scheme of yours—are you satisfied now that they deserve nor mercy nor pity at our hands—these scorpions—*these*—oh! that my single arm could deal destruction to them all—but if my life be spared, I will give them enough of this bloody work—ay! they shall have it to their hearts' content!"

"I knew it," cried Shamus, his eyes gleaming with exultation and the burning anticipation of revenge; "I knew O'Neill would stand by us—*lamh dearg aboo!*" and he leaped some feet from the ground, "it's ourselves will pay them back with heavy interest for their last night's work—I told them Sir Phelim would see justice done!—*lamh dearg aboo!* friends of my heart, but it's many a proud Sassenach we'll bring down as low as these eyes saw you!" And so saying, he darted from the room, eager to spread the doleful news.

"Sir Phelim," said Rory O'Moore in a tone of deep emotion, "believe me there is no one amongst you all who feels more deeply for the victims of this inhuman massacre, or more detests the cruel treason which wrought so foul a work, but ere we do aught by way of revenge, I would have you think whether, as Christians, we can follow in the bloody track of our enemies without danger of drawing down on ourselves and our cause the wrath and malediction of the God who claimeth vengeance as His own right. Shall we, by indiscriminate slaughter, imbrue our hands in innocent blood, after the manner of these ruthless fanaties, and stain with foul crime the cause now so holy and so just? Friends! Brothers! shall we forfeit our high character as Christian gentlemen, and worse still, our hopes of heavenly guerdon?—speak!"

More than one of the chieftains was about to make reply, but Sir Phelim broke in with thundering voice, and fierce gesticulation:

"Ay, speak!—speak all of ye!—tell our smooth-tongued Leinster friend that ye will close your ears to the cry of kindred blood—that ye will obligingly banish from your minds the memory of last night's slaughter, and in all Christian charity join hands with the murderers, and humbly thank them for what they have done! Talk of staining our cause by punishing those miscreants whom no other power can or will punish! By St. Columb of Hy! Rory O'Moore, you're not the man I took you for—an' you were, Island Magee would stir up the memory of Mullaghmast!"

It required all O'Moore's self-control to bear this taunt. The hot warm blood of the princes of Leix took fire at the insult, and his generous heart, conscious of its own fervent sympathies, was deeply wounded by a sarcasm which more than hinted a want of feeling on his part for the unhappy victims of fanatic cruelty.

* Now Lisburn.

His face, pale and flushed by turns, and the fitful light flashing from his deep blue eyes, showed at once the struggle going on within and the depth of the emotion which he would fain repress. Sir Phelim himself seemed to expect an angry retort, for he turned his fierce eyes on Rory with a sort of dubious expression as though prepared either to defy or conciliate as occasion might require. If he expected an outburst of passion from O'Moore he was much mistaken, for the latter, after a few moments of obvious self-combat, to the surprise and no small admiration of those present, turned calmly to the other chiefs:

"I know not if I merit this reproach," said he, "mayhap I do—although there be none that I know of—not even Sir Phelim O'Neill—who hath had this matter more at heart from the first hour in which it was planned. What I have *felt* and do *feel* for our nation's wrongs my own heart knows, what I have *done* for the cause, it beseems not me to say. Gentlemen of Ulster, I perceive there be some amongst you with whom I could never agree on the mode of warfare to be pursued—my presence is of small import here, and much work is to be done in other parts of the country—I will, therefore, take my leave of you all for a time, wishing you all success and beseeching you, not for my sake, but for that of the great cause in which we have all engaged, to cherish a brotherly feeling amongst yourselves and avoid all unnecessary bloodshed——"

"Why, surely, you are not going without your dinner?" put in Sir Phelim, with a ludicrous change of manner, while the other gentlemen crowded around with eager solicitations.

But O'Moore, having once made up his mind, was not to be moved from his purpose, although when he shook Sir Phelim's hand at parting, there was not the slightest trace of ill feeling visible on his face or in his demeanor. Cullen and his followers were well pleased to return to their own country, where all was comparative peace, and in very few minutes the small cortege was ready for the start. Sir Phelim, in high dudgeon, lounged in his tent while O'Moore was setting out, but his absence gave little concern to Rory or the other chiefs, all of whom were assembled in front of McMahon's tent to wish him God speed. Glancing his keen eye over the stately group, O'Moore bent from his saddle and softly whispered:

"Heed not his wayward humors—keep together, and work for the common good—as Christians—till God sends you a fitting leader, wanting whom but little can be done. Such a man ye all wot of, and, with God's good aid, he will soon be with you—of that I am well assured. Heaven guard ye all, friends and gentlemen, till we meet again! These last words were said aloud, and, after exchanging a cordial salute with his friends, O'Moore was just starting, when up, at full speed, rode Bishop McMahon, followed, as usual, at a respectful distance by his faithful Malachy.

"Well met, Mr. O'Moore," said the prelate hastily, after exchanging salutes with his cousin of Uriel and the other chieftains; "it was but last night I heard of your being here, and as I have many things of moment to treat of with you, I hurried off this morning betimes, the rather," he added with a smile, that was not of mirth but sadness, "the rather as our good Malachy was anxious, likewise, to have speech of you."

I am truly happy, then, that your lordship arrived in time," said O'Moore courteously; "a few minutes later and I should have been on my road southward."

The Bishop appeared surprised. "Why, I thought you purposed making longer stay with us here, an' it were but to see how our brave clansmen move in war-harness."

O'Moore explained in few words what had happened, adding that his presence was really more needed elsewhere. The prelate then lowering his voice, and drawing as near as their respective steeds would go, inquired if there were any recent news from Colonel O'Neill, and whether he was soon to be expected. Being answered in the affirmative, he appeared much pleased.

"Well," said he, "Mr. O'Moore, as you have given me good tidings, it is but fair that I do the same by you. I have got word but yester-eve from my reverend friend, Father Luke Wadding, whom you doubtless know—at least by name."

"Surely I do, my good lord," said O'Moore joyfully; "when in Spain I saw much of that worthy priest and true patriot, and there be few men living whom I hold in higher esteem. My poor friend, Hugh O'Neill—now, I trust, with God—was first moved to hope and work for our country's freedom by the glowing eloquence of that great and good man. I warrant me he is taking note of our poor efforts——"

"That is he and more, too, which you will hear of before long—he desires to know what truth there is in the reports current throughout Europe concerning our rising here—he says, an' it be true that we have already done so much as he has heard, that we shall have no lack of succor, and that right speedily. I am able to give him good accounts of this northern country, but what shall I say regarding the other provinces and the English Catholics of the Pale?"

"As regards our own tribes in the south and west," said O'Moore, "I am daily in hopes of their rising—portions of both Connaught and Leinster are even now in action—as for the Palesmen, I must say that my hopes of succor from them have dwindled into nothing—they are too wedded to those fat lands of theirs to gainsay the government in aught."

"Ho! ho!" laughed Sir Phelim O'Neill, who had just come within hearing, "you were ready to measure swords with me, but late for saying no worse thing of your Norman 'friends and kinsmen.' I joy to think that you have found them out in time—how goes it with my good lord of Clogher?—have you heard the news from Carrick side?"

While Sir Phelim, with some of the other chiefs, horrified the Bishop with the fatal story of the last night's butchery, Malachy approached O'Moore, who merely waited to take his leave of the prelate, and begged permission to say something very particular. The permission being given with an encouraging smile, Malachy opened his large mouth and spoke as follows:

"It's in regard to the heavy load that's on my heart these days that I make bold to speak to you, Mr. O'Moore. I can't sleep by night or rest by day only thinking of our noble Tanist that's a prisoner with the bloody villains in Dublin Castle above. The Lord save him from worse harm, but somehow I'm troubled entirely with fearsome dreams and visions concerning him."

"Oh! that is all but natural, my good Malachy," said O'Moore with assumed gaity; "your faithful heart is sore grieved for your young lord's misfortune, and I do not wonder that your dreams should be wild and gloomy!"

Malachy shook his head. "There's more than that in it, sir,—ochone! I know there is, and as we're entirely in the dark about him, with the blessing of God I'm determined to make my way to where he is before I'm many days older."

O'Moore was touched by the self-forgetting devotion of the faithful follower, and his voice trembled as he replied: "Alas! my poor friend, the journey to Dublin is long and toilsome, and supposing even you got there in safety, it might profit you little. How could you hope to get speech or even sight of Mr. McMahon?"

"Well! as for the journey, the Bishop says you know every foot of the way, and that if you'd let me follow you when you're going back, I'd get so near Dublin that I could make out the rest of the way easy enough—if I was once in the city, God and the Blessed Virgin would do the rest, and who knows but I might be able to get to do something for Mister Costelloe."

O'Moore could not help laughing at Malachy's grave simplicity, whereupon that individual opened his eyes very wide and looked somewhat offended: "You needn't laugh, sir," he said in a very serious tone, "for its not me alone that's troubled in mind about this matter—there's his honor Lorcan More Maguire has got warnings to no end about my lord Maguire and our Tanist, and he wouldn't believe even the Bishop but something very bad has happened to them both—or *will* happen, if God hasn't said it, before long."

The person thus alluded to hearing his own name mentioned,—and Malachy, whether by accident or design, spoke it in a raised voice,—quickly detached himself from the group around the Bishop, and came eagerly forward. He was much excited, for he had been warmly combatting some rash proposal of Sir Phelim's, but on hearing of Malachy's purpose, he became calm in a moment, and strenuously recommended the visit to Dublin.

"An' it were not," said he, "for the press of work put upon us by these bloody Scoth I'd be up in Dublin myself before now, for I know well there's something amiss with my poor Connor. Not to speak of all the signs and warnings I have got of late, it was only the other night I was told by one that came to me in my sleep that the Maguire was in sore bodily distress at that hour, and that unless something wonderful turned up he'd never stand on green grass. It is ease to my mind to think that Malachy here may be able to bring us some word of Connor, and if he didn't go, I'd go myself, for, after all, I know there's enough here to settle accounts with the enemy—ha! ha! if there was none but Sir Phelim and our Rory yonder, they do *that* between them!"

"I believe you," said O'Moore in all sincerity, "heaven only grant they go not *too* far with this thing of revenge. However, my duty lies elsewhere, and if the Bishop be content to spare Malachy, he can journey with us—let me see—to the very borders of Dublin county, whence I can send a trusty messenger to guide him to the city!"

The Bishop, being appealed to, declared himself quite willing, albeit that he feared Malachy's simplicity and inexperience, yet, as he said apart to O'Moore, such persons often fared better in trying contingencies than those of sharper wit, so in God's name he dismissed Malachy with his blessing, commending him earnestly to the guiding care of his Leinster friend. Not so McMahon, who, when informed of Malachy's project, ridiculed the whole scheme, and scouted as something altogether impossible the notion of his reaching Dublin in safety, or, at all events, of his seeing his brother. His chieftain's mockery disturbed poor Malachy not a little, but with the Bishop's blessing and consent he consoled himself, and started hopefully for the unknown regions of the English Pales, not, however, without giving the prelate sundry charges relating to the care of their slender stock of altar linen and other matters of a like nature.

While Rory O'Moore was rapidly retracing his way to the confines of the Pale, and thence over the rich plains of Louth to the neighborhood of Dundalk, where he expected to meet Colonels Plunket and O'Byrne, the Red Hand was meeting in wrath and vengeance the terror-stricken settlers in the northern parts of Ulster. On the very day after the receipt of Shamus's fateful news, Sir Phelim led a strong force against Sir William Brownlow's Castle of Augher, situate in the county of Tyrone, and the place being taken after some resistance, the garrison and household servants—all, in short, who were found in arms, were put to the sword. At the intercession of Lady Brownlow, however, she, her husband and family, were spared, and suffered to quit the Castle, of which Sir Phel imimmediately took possession. During that first scene of slaughter on the part of the Irish troops, and in many a bloody act of retributive justice in after days, their watchword was "Island Magee!" and when pity touched their hearts or unnerved their arms, the recollection of that wanton and most savage massacre silenced the voice of compassion. From that time forward, the war in Ulster assumed a fiercer and more sanguinary character, and its horrors were daily, hourly increased by mutual acts of retaliation. Roused to fury by the savage cruelty and base treachery of Monroe's Scotch fanatics, and conscious that his own forces had previously been almost too sparing of bloodshed, Sir Phelim O'Neill gave full rein to his fierce passions, and thenceforward treated the enemies of his country according to what he believed their deserts.

(To be continued.)

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A POPULAR HISTORY OF IRELAND.

FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE EMANCIPATION OF THE CATHOLICS.

By Thomas D'Arcy McGee, M.P.P.

BOOK II.

NORWEGIAN AND DANISH WARS.

CHAPTER III.

REIGN OF FLAN "OF THE SHANNON" (A. D. 879 TO 916).

MIDWAY in the reign we are called upon to contemplate, falls the centennary of the first invasion of Ireland by the Northmen. Let us admit that the scenes of that century are stirring and stimulating; two gallant races of men, in many points strongly contrasted, contend for the most part in the open field, for the possession of a beautiful and fertile island. Let us admit that the Milesian-Irish, themselves invaders and conquerors of an older date, may have had no right to declare the era of colonization closed for their country, while its best harbors were without ships, and leagues of its best land were without inhabitants. But what gives to the contest its lofty and fearful interest, is, that the foreigners who come so far and fight so bravely for the prize, are a Pagan people, drunk with the evil spirit of one of the most anti-Christian forms of human error. And what is still worse, and still more to be lamented, it is becoming, after the experience of a century, plainer and plainer, that the Christian natives, while defending with unfaltering courage their beloved country, are yet descending more and more to the moral level of their assailants, without the apology of their Paganism. Degenerate civilization may be a worse element for truth to work in than original barbarism; and therefore, as we enter on the second century of this struggle, we begin to fear for the Christian Irish, *not* from the arms or the valor, but from the contact and example, of the unbelievers. This it is necessary to premise, before presenting to the reader a succession of Bishops who lead armies to battle, of Abbots whose voice is still for war, of treacherous tactics and savage punishments; of the almost total disruption of the last links of that federal bond, which, "though light as air were strong as iron," before the charm of inviolability had been taken away from the ancient constitution.

We begin to discern in this reign that royal marriages have much to do with war and politics. Hugh, the late king, left a widow, named Maelmara ("follower of Mary"), daughter to Kenneth McAlpine, King of the Caledonian Scots: this lady, Flan married. The mother of Flan was the daughter of Dungal, Prince of Ossory, so that to the cotemporary Princes of that border-land the monarch stood in the relation of cousin. A compact seems to have been entered into in the past reign, that the *Roydamna*, or successor, should be chosen alternately from the northern and southern Hy-Nial; and farther on, when Nial, son of his predecessor, assumes that onerous rank, Flan gives him his daughter Gormley, celebrated for her beauty, her talents, and her heartlessness, in marriage. From these several family ties, uniting him so closely with Ossory, with the Scots, and with his successor, much of the wars and politics of Flan Siona's reign take their cast and complexion. A still more fruitful source of new complications was the coequal power, acquired through a long series of aggressions, by the kings of Cashel. Their rivalry with the monarchy, from the beginning of the eighth till the end of the tenth century, was a constant cause of intrigues, coalitions, and wars, reminding us of the rivalry of Athens with Sparta, or that of Florence with Venice. This kinship of Cashel, according to the Munster law of succession, "the will of Olild" ought to have alternated regularly between the descendants of his sons, Eugene More and Cormaccas—the Eugenians and Dalcassians. But the families of the former kindred were for many centuries the more powerful of the two, and frequently set at nought the testamentary law of their common ancestor, leaving the tribe of Cas but the border-land of Thomond, from which they had sometimes to pay tribute to Cruachan, and at others to Cashel. In the ninth century the competition among the Eugenian houses—of which too many were of too nearly equal strength—seems to have suggested a new expedient, with the view of permanently setting aside the will of Olild. This was, to confer the kinship when vacant, on whoever happened to be Bishop of Emly or of Cashel or on some other leading ecclesiastical dignitary, always provided that he was of Eugenian descent; qualification easily to be met with, since the great sees and abbacies were now filled, for the most part, by the sons of the neighboring chiefs. In this way we find Cenfala, Felim, and Olcobar, in this century, styled Prince-Bishops or Prince-Abbots. The principal domestic difficulty of Flan Siona's reign followed from the elevation of Cormac, son of Cuilanan, from the see of Emly to the throne of Cashel.

Cormac, a scholar, and, as became his calling, a man of peace, became, by virtue of his accession, the representative of the old quarrel between his predecessors and the dominant race of kings. All Munster asserted that it was never the intention of their common ancestors to subject the southern half of Erin to the sway of the north; that Eber and Owen More had resisted such pretensions when advanced by Eremhon and Conn of the Hundred Battles; that the *esker* from Dublin to Galway was the true divi-

sion, and that, even admitting the title of the Hy-Nial kings as Ard-Righ, all the tribes south of the *esker*, whether in Leinster or Connaught, still owed tribute by ancient right to Cashel. Their antiquaries had their own version of "the Book of Rights," which countenanced these claims to coequal dominion, and their Bards drew inspiration from the same high pretensions. Party spirit ran so high that tales and prophecies were invented to show that St. Patrick had laid his curse on Tara, and promised dominion to Cashel and to Dublin in its stead. All Leinster, except the lordship of Ossory—identical with the present diocese of the same name—was held by the *Brehons* of Cashel to be tributary to their king; and this *Borooa* or tribute, abandoned by the monarchs at the intercession of Saint Moling, was claimed for the Munster rulers as an inseparable adjunct of their southern kingdom.

The first act of Flan Siona, on his accession, was to dash into Munster, demanding hostages at the point of the sword, and sweeping over both Thomond and Desmond with irresistible force, from Clare to Cork. With equal promptitude he marched through every territory of Ulster, securing, by the pledges of their heirs and *Tanists*, the chiefs of the elder tribes of the Hy-Nial. So effectually did he consider his power established over the provinces, that he is said to have boasted to one of his hostages, that he would play a game of chess on Thurles Green, with no other attendants than his own servants, without fear of interruption. Carrying out this foolish wager, he accordingly went to his game at Thurles, and was very properly taken prisoner for his temerity, and made to pay a smart ransom to his captors. So runs the tale, which, whether true or fictitious, is not its moral. Flan experienced greater difficulty with the tribes of Connaught than any others, nor was it till the thirteenth year of his reign (892) that Cathal, their Prince, "came into his house," in Meath, "under the protection of the clergy" of Clonmacnoise, and made peace with him. A brief interval of repose seems to have been vouchsafed to this Prince, in the last years of the century, but a storm was gathering over Cashel, and the high pretensions of the Eugenian line were again to be put to the hazard of battle.

Cormac, the Prince-Bishop, began to rule over Munster in the year 900 of our common era, and passed some years in peace, after his accession. If we believe his panegyrists, the land over which he bore sway, "was filled with divine grace and worldly prosperity," and with order so unbroken, "that the cattle needed no cowherd, and the flocks no shepherd, so long as he was king." Himself an antiquary and a lover of learning, it seems but natural, that "many books were written, and many schools opened," by his liberality. During this enviable interval, councillors of less pacific mood than their studious master, were not wanting to stimulate his sense of kingly duty, by urging him to assert the claim of Munster, to the tribute of the southern half of Erin. As an antiquary himself, Cormac seems to have been bred up in undoubting belief in the justice of that claim, and to have given judgment in favor of its antiquity and validity, before his accession. These *dicta* of his own were now quoted with emphasis, and he was besought to enforce by all the means within his reach the learned judgment he himself had delivered. The most active advocate of a recourse to arms was Flaherty, Abbot of Scattery, in the Shannon, himself an Eugenian, and the kinsman of Cormac. After many objections, the peaceful Prince-Bishop allowed himself to be persuaded, and in the year 907, he took up his line of march, "in the fortnight of the harvest," from Cashel toward Gowran, at the head of all the armament of Munster. Lorcan, son of Lactna, and grandfather of Brian, commanded the Dalcassians, under Cormac; and Oliol, lord of Desies, and the warlike Abbot of Scattery, led on the other divisions. The monarch marched southward to meet his assailants, with his own proper troops, and the contingents of Connaught under Cathal, Prince of that Province, and those of Leinster under the lead of Kerball, their king. Both armies met at Ballaghmoon, in the southern corner of Kildare, not far from the present town of Carlow, and both fought with characteristic bravery. The Munster forces were utterly defeated; the Lords of Desies, of Fermoy, of Kinalmeaky, and of Kerry, the Abbots of Cork and Kennity, and Cormac himself, with 6,000 men, fell on the ensanguined field. The losses of the victors are not specified, but the 6,000, we may hope, included the total of the slain on both sides. Flan at once improved the opportunity of victory by advancing into Ossory, and establishing his cousin Dermid, son of Kerball, over that territory. This Dermid, who appears to have been banished by Munster intrigues, had long resided with his royal cousin, previous to the battle, from which he was probably the only one that derived any solid advantage. As to the Abbot Flaherty, the instigator of this ill-fated expedition, he escaped from the conquerors, and safe in his island sanctuary gave himself up for a while to penitential rigors. The worldly spirit, however, was not dead in his breast, and after the decease of Cormac's next successor, he emerged from his cell, and was elevated to the Munster kingship.

In the earlier and middle years of this long reign, the invasions from the Baltic had diminished both in force and in frequency. This is to be accounted for from the fact, that during its entire length, it was cotemporaneous with the reign of Harold, "the Fair-haired" King of Norway, the scourge of the sea-kings. This more fortunate Charles XII., born in 853, died at the age of 81, after sixty years of almost unbroken successes, over all his Danish, Swedish, and insular enemies. It is easy to comprehend by reference to his exploits upon the Baltic, the absence of the usual northern force from the Irish waters, during his lifetime, and that of his cotemporary, Flan of the Shannon. Yet the race of the sea-kings was not extinguished by the fair-haired Harold's victories over them, at home. Several of them permanently abandoned their native coasts never to return, and recruited the colonies, already so numerous, in the Orkneys, Scotland, England, Ireland, and the Isle of Man. In 885, Flan was repulsed in an attack on Dublin, in which repulse the Abbots of Kildare and Kildalkey were slain; in the year 890 Ailech was surprised and plundered by them, for the first time, and Amargh shared its fate; in 887, 888, and 891, three minor victories were gained over separate troops, in Mayo, at Waterford, and in Ulidia (Down). In 897, Dublin was taken for the first time in sixty years, its chiefs put to death, while its garrison fled in their ships beyond sea. But in the first quarter of the tenth century, better fortune begins to attend the Danish cause. A new generation enters on the scene, who dreaded not the long arm of the age-stricken Harold, nor respect the treaties which bound their predecessors in Britain to the great Alfred. In 912, Waterford received from sea a strong reinforcement, and about the same date, or still earlier, Dublin, from which they had been expelled in 897, was again in their possession. In 913, and several subsequent years, the southern garrison continued their ravages in Munster, where the warlike Abbot of Scattery found a more enviable object for the employment of his valor than that which brought him, with the studious Cormac, to the fatal field of Ballaghmoon.

The closing days of Flan of the Shannon were embittered and darkened by the unnatural rebellion of his sons, Connor and Donogh, and his successor, Nial, surnamed *Black-Knee* (*Glundubh*), the husband of his daughter, Gormley. These children were by his second marriage with Gormley, daughter of that son of Conaing, whose name has already appeared in comection with the plundered sepulchres upon the Boyne. At the age of three score and upwards Flan is frequently obliged to protect by recourse to arms his mensal lands in Meath—their favorite point of attack—or to defend some faithful adherent whom these unnatural Princes sought to oppress. The daughter of Flan, thus wedded to a husband, in arms against her father, seems to have been as little dutiful as his sons. We have elegiac stanzas by her on the death of two of her husbands and of one of her sons, but none on the death of her father: although this form of tribute to the departed, by those skilled in such compositions, seems to have been as usual as the ordinary prayers for the dead.

At length, in the 37th year of his reign, and the 68th of his age, King Flan was at the end of his sorrows. As became the prevailing character of his life, he died peacefully, in a religious house, at Kyneigh, in Kildare, on the 8th of June, in the year 916, of the common era. The Bards praise his "fine shape" and "august mien," as well as his "pleasant and hospitable" private habits. Like all the kings of his race he seems to have been brave enough: but he was no lover of war for war's-sake, and the only great engagement in his long reign was brought on by others who left him no option but to fight. His munificence rebuilt the Cathedral of Clonmacnoise, with the co-operation of Colman, the Abbot, the year after the battle of Ballaghmoon (908), for which age, it was the largest and finest stone Church in Ireland. His charity and chivalry both revolted at the cruel excesses of war, and when the head of Cormac of Cashel was presented to him after his victory, he rebuked those who rejoiced over his rival's fall, kissed reverently the lips of the dead, and ordered the relics to be delivered, as Cormac had himself willed it, to the Church of Castledermot, for Christian burial. These traits of character, not less than his family afflictions, and the generally peaceful tenor of his long life, have endeared to many the memory of Flan of the Shannon.

(To be continued.)

DR. CAHILL'S LETTER.

FRANCE.

During the period of the last seventy years, that is, since the revolution of 1789, France has passed through an eventful series of changes in constitutions, thrones, and laws, unknown within the same length of time in any other country of Europe. The historian can propound many a useful lesson to posterity, from this teeming collection of religious, political, and social facts; and mankind, like a large class of listeners before their Historical Professor, can lay up a store of warning and of wisdom from every page of the singular records of this great country. The principal conclusion to be drawn from this whole case, is the old truth to be discovered in all the ancient empires of the world—namely, that the talent, the energy, the ambition of one man acting on the *discontent* of the nation, has brought about these results, which have convulsed the neighboring countries, altered the character and the tenure of monarchy, and even wounded religion for a season. Whether the people of France have been made more wealthy, more moral, or more free by those organic mutations and disturbances, is not the object of the present article; the intention of the writer, in the present instance, is to point out the variety of political phases which France has heretofore assumed when urged and led by the bold genius of a single commander; and thence to infer that the same people placed in similar circumstances, at any future time, may re-enact *outside their own country* the same character of aggression which distinguished the career of the first Napoleon. Instructed by sad experience there is no fear that a second Russian campaign will be planned, a second Moscow approached, or a second Beresina crossed; Napoleon the Third can, and may imitate the successful early scenes of his relative, and leave out his latter disastrous passages; and in these enterprises, there can be no doubt, that under certain given circumstances in the presence of *future probable premises*, the universal French army and an overwhelming majority of the French nation will unhesitatingly hang on the will, and joyously obey the command of the nephew of the hero of Marengo.

It may be argued that the views of the great Napoleon could not be realized in our days—firstly, because the French are at present different in political feeling from their ancestors of '89; and secondly, because the neighboring kingdoms do not present the same causes for national aggression, nor the same field for military achievements as the former times. These two assertions or objections are notoriously false, both in fact and in philosophy. Generals, orators, poets may dwarf and fade in one century more than in another; but the general people are always the same in similar circumstances; while again the causes for the aggression referred to, are far and away more *defensible* in the nineteenth than in the eighteenth century. And secondly, the path of strategic fame is far more inviting and much less dangerous for the Second Emperor in 1852 than for the First Emperor in 1806. When the elder Napoleon ascended the Imperial throne, commenced the Peninsular War, and advanced in his programme of crumbling old thrones, and raising up new dynasties, he had not one friend in Europe. The countries, too, to which he commissioned his new born kings, and from which he expected allegiance and gratitude to his appointed monarchs, looked on the new crowns as a degradation and a curse. In Naples the people abhorred the vain arrogance of his brother-in-law, Murat; in Spain they despised the vulgar stupidity of his brother Joseph; and in Holland they laughed at the good-natured folly of his brother Louis. He had other and deeper sources of unhappiness, too, besides his new kings. His second and new wife, on the cruel, heartless, sinful, and wicked expulsion of Josephine, rendered the connection with Austria a torture rather than a consolation to his otherwise unfeeling heart; so that neither at home nor abroad, within or without the Tuileries, had he one private or public friend. His history in later years was like the character of a polar sun, vanishing, brilliant and cold; and he ruled his army and his tributary new thrones and nations by his unaided individual will, his single flashing sword. This order of things could not, and did not hold long; and his fall was a result which mankind might expect, with the same certainty of the fact, as the ebbing of the tide, or the decline of the seasons.

How different the antecedents, the career, the *prestige* of the present Emperor of France. He was called to the supreme office of the Republic by seven millions of voters, that is, seven millions of grown Frenchmen; he ascended the Imperial throne with the consent, and by the aid of the whole French army; he rules the nation by protecting order, morality, and religion, and he bows in humble learned obedience before the authority of the French Church. His marriage, the romantic contract of a mutual choice, is without a taint before God or man; neither selfishness nor deceit gave one ingredient of fault or remorse to that model pledge; and the Empress is not only the unrivalled ornament of her sex, and the pride of her glorious nation, she is, too, the example of every exalted virtue which proves the purity of faith and adds lustre to Imperial royalty. Within the sacred enclosure of his own palace, Napoleon the Third is, perhaps, the happiest monarch in Europe. And he has few enemies among the crowned heads of the surrounding countries; on the contrary, he has many friends, firm, lasting friends on the European thrones.

Spain, though ruled by a Bourbon, has already sought his friendship, and has thanked him for his military rendezvous at Bayonne for her protection. England never ceases calling him her "august ally;" and she even fatigues her Senate and people applauding his official prudence and his private worth. Sardinia has cemented a matrimonial alliance with his family, and offers to him the key of her fortresses, and the command of her armies. Portugal, notwithstanding some recent unpleasantness, wishes an alliance with France instead of England; and Turkey has expressed by several evidences her admiration of the generosity, the truth, and courage of France. Russia, too, strange as it may appear, has made successful advances towards a closer connection with the Tuileries; and the marriage of Prince Napoleon with the Princess Clotilde has, without doubt, been encouraged and carried on through the diplomacy of St. Petersburg. Hence Napoleon the Third stands before Heaven and earth in a position of honor, public respect, and religion, higher than his Uncle had ever held; and, therefore, in whatever enterprise he may, in future time, be engaged, he carries with him into the cabinet or the field an amount of military power at home, and public confidence and support abroad, far and away beyond anything that his Uncle could have ever commanded in the palmiest days of his Imperial glory. The Uncle's career was entirely made up of the sword and personal ambition, while the Nephew seems to soften the harshness of this character by an expressed desire to check in the other States what he considers national tyrrany, and to relieve the oppressed by what he believes to be national justice.

If the first Napoleon had followed this policy, France would have been saved the rivers of blood spilled beyond the Rhine, and the terrific disasters of the Russian campaign. Taught by these lessons, and warned by a voice from St. Helena, one should think that the present Ruler would prefer any sacrifice of diplomacy sooner than re-enact the career which has proved so crushing to his great predecessor. All those who pretend to know France best, and who seem to comprehend the views of the Emperor with more accurate knowledge, have maintained, during the last six months, that the Gallican armaments, on these premises, were only intended to protect the country from the flame of foreign revolution, in the event of a collision between Austria and the Italian States. Guided by the correspondents on the Continent who seemed most accurately informed on this important subject, the writer of this article followed these authorities and maintained these views. But new facts have transpired through a source which can admit of no doubt, that, besides making preparations against the eventualities of foreign revolution, Napoleon had besides conceived and matured the design of re-modeling Italy on the plan of his Uncle's policy, and hence of expelling the Austrians from the Lombardo-Venetian territory. The hostile feeling which England has often expressed towards the policy of Naples and of the Papal States; the vituperative language which she has uttered in reference to the rule of Austria on the Italian Peninsula, and the angry remonstrance which she attempted to make on this subject at the Conference of Paris, had led Napoleon to hope, and to believe, that in his war-policy he would not only secure the neutrality, but even the active co-operation of Great Britain. He was mistaken, or rather he was deceived! If he live much longer, he will understand England much better; and he will learn that *the greatest enemy to his throne, and to his name, and to his power, is Great Britain.*

The war feeling which has absorbed the whole mind of Napoleon this some time past seems to have its origin in the fear that a large army at home, without even the prospect of employment abroad, must soon produce public dissatisfaction from its enormous expenses, and must therefore be ultimately disbanded or reduced. The gigantic war marine, too, which has been put in commission by such pecuniary sacrifice, cannot much longer be equipped, manned, and kept afloat, without raising a cry of indignation from the universal civilian population of France. Napoleon is well aware, too, that he is the very creature of the army and navy; and hence that his very existence depends upon the power and the predominance of both. The Legitimists, too, and the Orleanists, and the Republican party are still strong in number and in moral weight; and hence on all hands a standing army and navy in full commission are as essential to the throne of Napoleon as the air he breathes is to his vigor and life. It is no wonder, therefore, that he seizes any occasion in which, without dishonor, he can keep this overwhelming military force in permanence.

Hence, having, as he fancied, secured the neutrality of England, with the concurrence of Russia; knowing the devotion of Sardinia and of the majority of the populations of the Italian Peninsula, and persuading himself that Austria had violated treaties by the number and *the advanced posts of her armies on the frontiers of Sardinia*, he resolved, *as it now appears*, to strike the decisive blow for the stability of his own throne, and for what he believes to be the liberation of Italy. The conduct of England has diverted him from his purpose; and he is now, it is said, deeply impressed with the unforgiving feeling that England has deceived him. In this feeling he is joined by Sardinia, where Count Cavour makes no secret that England first encouraged their war policy, and then *not only betrayed Victor Emmanuel, but even joined Austria.* Victor Emmanuel and Count Cavour must have read the politics of Europe with little advantage, indeed, when they relied on the word of England in any measure where her own interest was not intimately concerned. Napoleon will soon understand the real value of the "*entente cordiale*" and adjust his future measures with more judicious anticipations. England seems to understand that she has initiated the French Monarch, since she is engaged at this moment in preparing her *Channel Fleet* on the largest scale of efficiency; sending training warships to all her ports, changing her saling men-of-war into steam and screw line-of-battle ships, and giving plans for constructing fortresses all along the entire coast opposite France. These facts prove that France is the point from which England dreads her most perilous attack, and against which she is preparing her most gigantic military and naval armaments.

But in the event of Napoleon giving up on mature reflection his war policy for the present, still his mighty military force, placed as it is in the centre of Europe, must produce by its presence and its organization a moral reform, perhaps even more advantageous than the most sanguine results of an armed victory. Dreading a repetition of Napoleon's decision, the abuses complained of may be probably remedied; and the terrors of a French campaign on the other side of the Alps may bring to the recollection of the living Austrians the disasters of 1796 and the succeeding years. We, too, in Ireland, may derive some benefit and relief from this French standing camp; and as our armies and our navy will require hands to fight, and hearts to face the enemy, we may hope that our countrymen may not be exterminated by the landlords, buried alive in the proselytizing poorhouse, or banished in exile to some foreign country. D. W. C.

LATEST IRISH NEWS.

Carlow.

During the past year there appears to be a demand for houses adjoining Carlow town, but it is unnecessary to add, that no residence suited to the accommodation of a respectable family can be procured. Mr. Dargan is engaged in erecting a villa terrace near Bray. Improvements follow in his track wherever he moves, like the Geni in the Arabian Nights, whose operations were magical. Would that we could induce him to visit this his native town, and inspire its inhabitants with a little of his own energy and enterprise in the attempt to erect houses on the terrace system on an economical scale—more especially adjoining a town where there are many beautiful and eligible sites for building. A joint stock company under such auspices would prove a paying concern.—*Sentinel.*

A correspondent writing to us from Leighlinbridge, informs us, as a proof of the mildness of the season, that there is a gooseberry bush growing in his garden at present bearing fruit.—*Ibid.*

Cork.

There was very near being a collision between the men employed by the late and the present contractors on the Cork and Youghal Railway. The late contractors made some claim on the company, and at an early hour a number of men attempted to take possession of some of the land near Dunkettle, on which the company have been at work for the past week. The company have re-possessed themselves of the ground, and are again at work on it. A party of police, under Sub-Inspector Wade, were in attendance to prevent a breach of the peace, but their services were not required.

The *Examiner* complains that in the districts of Castletown, Berehaven, Bantry, and Killarney, a system of police terrorism is in full force. It says: "No man, no matter how steady his conduct, no matter how respectable his position, or unimpeachable his character, can be sure that some awkward but ambitious constable does not lay a paw upon him and drag him up for private examination."

At a preliminary meeting of some influential Catholics of this city, presided over by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Delany, it was resolved to hold an aggregate meeting of the Catholics of the city and county of Cork, on a day to be named, to take measures to obtain a proportionate grant from government for Catholic intermediate education.—*Examiner.*

We are happy to be able to announce that the resolution come to at the meeting mentioned in our second edition, in favor of this most important movement, is being carried out with promptness and efficiency. A committee has been formed. It comprises the names of several gentlemen of the highest social position and acknowledged ability in our city, and is sure to receive additions from Catholic gentlemen of great weight in the county.—*Ibid.*

Donegal.

The first wife of Jerome Bonaparte was born at Rosgarra, in the county Donegal, about nine miles from Letterkenny, and went out at a very early age with her father, who was a a very respectable farmer in that county, and settled in Baltimore. It is said she is still alive.—*Dublin Evening Post.*

Dublin.

Four men, named Pat M'Loughlin, Matthew Shannon, George Shannon, and Henry Shannon —three brothers and brothers-in-law—proceeded in a small boat down the bay of Dublin for the purpose of boarding a vessel expected to arrive by the up-tide. After passing the Poolbeg Light a heavy squall struck the boat and upset, when, we regret to say, the two men first named above perished. The two others clung to the boat and oars, and were picked up by a tug steamer coming up towards the river. Strangely enough one of the men rescued was one of the most helpless of the crew, having a wooden leg.

The house of Mr. Francis Philpott, in Capel street, has been destroyed by fire. The property destroyed was not very valuable. The most unfortunate circumstance connected with the fire is the death of Mr. Philpott, who was sick in his house when it occurred. He was carried to Jervis street Hospital immediately by a police constable, but from the combined effects of serious illness and the shock he had received, he did not survive an hour.

A bed-room in Holmestown House, Glenageary avenue, Kingstown, occupied by Patrick Reid, Esq., was discovered to be on fire by the inmates. A young girl named Ellen Barber, a niece of Mrs. Reid's and aged eight years, had but a short time previously retired to bed in the room, and every possible exertion was made to rescue her, but unfortunately, before her removal from the burning apartment, she was so severely injured that she died in a few hours afterwards.

The poll at Irish county elections is limited to one day (as in England) by a bill just brought in by Mr. Collins, Mr. Bagwell, and Mr. Blackburn. The time and mode of proceeding to election is also to be assimilated to the simpler and shorter system which obtains in England.

Lord Eglinton has contributed £100 to the fund for the purchase of works of art for the new National Gallery of Ireland.

Galway.

A rumor reached us, says the Galway *Express*, that a mast, supposed to be that of a large vessel, was driven ashore on the Connemara coast, having the bodies of five persons lashed to it. Two of the bodies are those of ladies, and three of gentlemen. A large quantity of wreck is daily coming ashore, and some pieces of boxes, trunks, &c., are occasionally cast up by the tide. By this rumor it would appear that some serious casualties have occurred during the gales which have so long swept over our waters. From the fact of the bodies which have come ashore it may be concluded that a passenger vessel has come to a fatal end, and no doubt many must have met a watery grave.

Sub-constable Hewitt, of the Tuam station, committed suicide, by discharging the contents of his musket into his mouth. The ball passed through the back of his head. The supposed cause of this dreadful act is said to be disappointment in a love affair; at all events, there is for the present no other means of accounting for it.

The *Vindicator* records the death of Matthew Gibbons, who for nearly fifty years had been a respected and enterprising merchant of Castlebar.

Kerry.

We perceive that the Executive continues to be actively engaged preparing for the prosecution of the secret conspirators who are to be tried at the ensuing spring assizes. We have been informed that both the Attorney and Solicitor General will be in their places to conduct the prosecution. The Cork Phœnix prisoners will be brought up for trial, with their Kerry associates, at the next Tralee assizes. The Clerk of the Crown has commenced preparations. Mr. O'Hagan will be brought down for the defence.—*Post.*

Kilkenny.

It is our melancholy duty, says the Kilkenny *Journal*, to record the death of Mr. Thomas Fletcher, of Durrow, who, while in a state of temporary insanity, committed self-destruction under the following circumstances: For some days previously Mr. Fletcher showed symptoms of insanity, and two men were placed as a guard upon him to prevent him doing himself any injury; but on Saturday night while the men and the family slept, the unfortunate deceased left his room by stealth and went down to the kitchen, where he found a large carving knife with which he perpetrated the frightful act. One of the female servants was still up at work in the kitchen, and gave the alarm. The men rushed out after him, but being afraid to approach with the dreadful weapon in his hand, they ran for the assistance of the police. On their return the fatal act was committed, and life extinct. An inquest was held by Mr. Owens, coroner of the district, when a verdict of insanity was immediately returned. The deceased was a young man of considerable property, and was much liked in his neighborhod.

A vicious mare, the property of Mr. Walsh, Outrath, attacked one of the farm laborers, named Charles Connors, and, having caught his left fore arm in his teeth, broke the bone and lacerated the flesh considerably. The sufferer was removed to the workhouse hospital, where he was attended by Doctor Magee, acting for Doctor Potter. The bone was set, and the patient is likely to do well although the arm is very much inflamed.—*Moderator.*

Limerick.

Dr. Barter, of St. Anne's, Blarney, Cork, delivered a lecture at Limerick, on the advantages of the Turkish Bath, showing its superiority over all other kinds of bath, describing bathing in Kilkee as "an abomination of all abominations," and designating the warm and tepid baths, wash-houses, &c., as no better than "Tom-Foolery." He appealed to his audience to take up the matter, and not rest satisfied until they had established a Turkish Bath in Limerick, showing its benefits as regards health, cleanliness, and sobriety. Mr. Maunsell gave an interesting account of his experience of Turkish Baths, while the audience were waiting for the arrival of Dr. Barter. At the conclusion of the proceedings a vote of thanks proposed by Rev. Benjamin Jacob, to Dr. Barter, was carried unanimously.

The committee of the O'Connell monument, to be erected in Ennis, met at our office, and declared Mr. William Carroll the contractor at £700, for the column which will bear the statue of the Irish Liberator.—*Munster News.*

Louth.

Mr. M'Clintock, M. P. for the county Louth, was the only Conservative representative who joined the deputation to the Earl of Derby, seeking for the repeal of the obnoxious duty on paper.

Mayo.

Achill was lately visited by one of the most violent thunderstorms which has occurred within memory. A house in Curraun, on the mainland, occupied by a man named Campbell, was struck by the electric fluid, and six persons severely injured, none of whom are, as yet, out of danger. The house was shattered and the thatch set on fire. The persons injured were the wife of Campbell, her three children, a servant woman, and a fine young girl, the daughter of a man named Gallagher; all the sufferers are a mass of bruises and burns.—*Constitution.*

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Bernard Coyne, Altamont Villa, a magistrate for the county Mayo.

Tipperary.

On Monday, 14th February, was held at Thurles the meeting of the county of Tipperary, convened to give expression to public opinion upon the subjects of Tenant Right and Reform. It was a most imposing popular demonstration. From an early hour in the morning, thousands of the tenant farmers and the rural population from the surrounding districts, and many from great distances, flocked into the town, which, by twelve o'clock, presented a most animated appearance. The morning was clear and bright, though intensely cold; and on the arrival of a large cavalcade from Nenagh and the north of the county, headed by a band, and bearing banners with appropriate devices and inscriptions, the scene presented in the Market square, which rang with the cheers of the assembled thousands, was really stirring. Some fears had been entertained lest the postponement of the Public Banquet intended to be given to The O'Donoghue, and preparations for which had been made on an extensive scale, would interfere with the attendance at the open-air meeting; but though this was the case to some extent, the demonstration was, nevertheless, a most successful one. The meeting was held in the enclosed field surrounding the Court-house, where a commodious platform was erected. Shortly after one o'clock a number of gentlemen proceeded to Turtulla, the residence of N. V. Maher, Esq., and escorted The O'Donoghue into town and to the place of meeting. The attendance on the platform was very large, and included a vast array of clergy and influential lay gentlemen; and the entire proceedings were marked by great earnestness and unanimity.—*Nation.*

As two gentlemen were riding in the neighborhood of Kilmanahan, their attention was attracted by the loud barking of a small terrier which accompanied them. Looking around they saw that the animal had climbed to the top of a bank on the roadside, where he stood in the attitude of extreme fear, and barking aloud as if for assistance. On coming up to him one of the gentlemen mounted the bank, and was astonished to see beneath it a man lying senseless on his face and hands, his head buried down to the ears in the soft loam of a ploughed field. He immediately raised him up, and gave him in charge to some country people who had come up to the spot at the time. It appeared that the man—a farm laborer—had fallen into the field, and remained there, being unable to extricate himself. Life was almost extinct when he was taken up, and, but for the sagacity of the animal, which was the instrument of his rescue, a fearful and unprovided death was inevitable.

At Fethard, a fire, which threatened with destruction a range of neighboring houses, originated in the stables of Mr. William Maher. The fire was occasioned by a servant's attaching a lighted candle to the wall of the stable while he attended to the wants of a valuable horse, the property of his employer. On quitting the stable he unfortunately omitted to remove the candle, which, in a short time, ignited the litter, and the flames ascending to the rafters speedily demolished the roof. The neighing and kicking of the unfortunate animal imprisoned in the midst of the flames and smoke speedily attracted attention. Numbers hastened to the spot, water was poured on the burning roof, and the fire partially suppressed so as to enable some men to enter the stable and liberate the horse. The poor animal's head and sides were dreadfully charred, and he died next morning from the effect of the injuries received.

A resident magistrate of the county Tipperary is about to be prosecuted by the Excise for killing partridge out of season, on the lands of H. Smith Barry; several persons were fined £10 each at last Galbally petty sessions for killing game without license.

The river Suir is swarming with fish. Large numbers are daily sent away for the Cahir and Clonmel stations for exportation.

Tyrone.

The friends of James M'Curdy, Esq., of Magherakellaghan, near Claudy, assembled to give him a day's ploughing, in token of the esteem in which he is held by them. They commenced at nine o'clock, and at four o'clock fifty-six ploughs had finished about twenty-five acres of land in the best style. All were liberally provided with refreshments.

Waterford.

The brigantine Mary, of Waterford, from Cardiff, was wrecked on the 7th ult., during the storm which raged on that day along the Irish coast. The crew were saved by the Edward Whelan, and brought into Wexford.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

Foreign.

THE REDEMPTORISTS.—Of the seventy-two houses the congregation possess, sixteen are under the Neapolitan Superiors (being thirteen in the province of Naples, and three in that of Sicily). The fifty-six other houses belong to the transalpine portion, forming seven provinces—namely, Roman States, France, Austria, Germany, Belgium, England, Holland, and the United States of America. France counts seven houses—Bicchenberg, near Strasbourg (Haut Rhin), Landsor, near Mulhouse (Haut Rhin), St. Nicholas-du-Port, near Nancy (Huerthe), at Peterchen (Moselle), at Douai, and at Dunkerk (Nord), and Chatearoux (Indre). The novices' house is at St. Nicholas-du-Port, and numbers from fifteen to twenty novices. The house of study is at Peterchen, with about the same number of students. Although still young, for its founder died in 1787, this institute has shared largely in the trials which all religious congregations have had to suffer. Heresy, schism, and infidelity have placed upon their front that glorious mark of persecution which all the works of God must bear. Wherever hatred of Catholicism has broken out, the children of Saint Liguori have been among the earlier victims. They have shared this glory with the children of Saint Ignatius. They have been successively driven from Russia, Poland, Portugal in 1833, from Switzerland in 1837, from Austria in 1848; but Providence has led them back again into most of the countries from which they have been cast out—especially into France, Austria, and many parts of Germany. Russia and Poland are still closed against them; and yet in Poland the first colonies of Saint Alphonsus' family were established; but the land once so Catholic will yet become open to their devoted zeal.—*Univers.*

PRESENTATION TO THE REV. PATRICK POWER.—The Rev. Mr. Power having been removed from the Mission at Dunkinfield to Bangor, in North Wales, a tea-party and concert on a large scale were got up by the Catholics of the former mission to raise a fund to enable them to present to their pastor, before he retired, a substantial proof of their respect and affection. This event came off in the Odd Fellows' Hall, at Ashton-under-Lyne, where upwards of a thousand people, of all classes and creeds, together with eighty soldiers, assembled. The proceedings were all that could have been wished on so cordial an occasion. The testimonial was a gold watch and chain, presented in an appropriate address by the chairman, Michael Coffey, Esq., of Dunkinfield, and acknowledged in an eloquent response by Father Power.

NEW CONVENT IN OMAGH.—The first stone of a new convent, for the accommodation of the Loretto Nuns now resident in Omagh, was laid in the vicinity of the latter town by the Right Rev. Dr. Kelly, Catholic Bishop of the diocese. The site for the building, kindly granted by Mrs. John Harkin, is extremely suitable, situated as it is at the outskirts of the town. High Mass was chanted. The Rev. B. M'Namee, C. C., acted as Master of the Ceremonies. The sermon was preached by the Rev. W. Herbison, of the Order of Redemptorists. On the conclusion of the sermon a collection was taken up, and £480 were collected. The religious services concluded with Benediction.—*Derry Journal.*

CHURCH MUSIC OF THE MIDDLE AGES.—The *Courrier de Paris* contains a curious piece of news. According to this paper, one Anselme Schubiger, a German monk, has just discovered the hitherto lost key of the church music of the middle ages. There are still numerous manuscripts of such compositions extant in the public libraries of the Continent, which might be highly interesting, if this information should prove true. Father Schubiger is said to have been led to his discovery by an ancient tract on the celebrated choristers of St. Gall, who, as it is known, flourished after the eighth century.

MISSION OF THE REDEMPTORIST FATHERS.—A mission of the Redemptorist Fathers opened in the Church of the Assumption, Wexford, on Wednesday, 23d Feb., when the Rev. Father Theunis preached the introductory sermon. The names of the missioners are—Fathers Theunis (superior), Harrison, Shneider, and Josephs.

THE FATE OF APOSTACY.—There is an interesting German letter in *L'Univers* relative to the robe of our Lord deposited at Treves, which the apostate Ronge made the pretended motive of his schism, and which even Protestants believe to be the robe worn by our Saviour. The writer then goes on to speak of Ronge, who is living in obscurity at Breslau. The other apostate, Czerski, who made so great a noise at the time, has given up preaching, after having had a lawsuit with his congregation relative to the ownership of his church, which was decided in his favor. He has also bought a house near his former church, and has placed over his door, in German, "drugs and spices sold by Czerski." Such is the end of the sect of Neo Catholics, whose rise caused so much joy among Protestants.

DEATH OF THE REV R. J. WOOD, C.C.—It is with regret we announce the death of the Rev. Richard Joseph Wood, of the Metropolitan Church, Marlborough street, Dublin. He died on the 14th ult., after a protracted illness, at his mother's residence, 4 Adelaide street, Kingstown, in the 39th year of his age, and the 14th of his ministry. He was the eldest son of the late Christopher Wood, merchant, of Dublin, and at an early age he devoted himself to the sacred ministry, and went through his collegiate course in the Irish College, Rome, under the guidance of his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Cullen.

CATHOLICITY IN ULSTER.—We find by the Ulster papers that our friends, south and west, are likely to be eclipsed in their good work of forwarding the old creed in Ireland by the great zeal and generosity of the Catholic people of Ulster. Armagh, Belfast, Newry, Enniskillen, Letterkenny, and Derry City have each of them already accomplished within a few years what would have been looked upon as impossible at the beginning of this century. They have built large and commodious convents for the education of the female youth of the middle classes, as well as for the gratuitous education of the poorer classes of these respective towns and cities.

DEATH OF THE REV. JOHN M'MAHON, P P., MILTOWN MALBAY.—We greatly lament recording the death of the reverend and beloved Father John M'Mahon, Parish Priest of Miltown Malbay. He breathed his last on Tuesday, 22d Feb. He was beloved by all who had the happiness of his acquaintance, and is deeply regretted by his own parishoners, as well as by his numerous friends throughout the county.

DIOCESE OF BIRMINGHAM.—Father Newman, at the instance of numerous friends and with the approbation and good will of the Bishop of the Diocese, is about to open a school for the education of boys not intended for the Ecclesiastical State, nor above twelve years of age on admission. The house taken for the purpose is within five minutes' walk of the Oratory at Edgbaston. The school-room will be under the direction of Father Darnell.

DEATH OF A CISTERCIAN MONK.—With regret we record the death of brother Polycarp, a member for the past thirty-three years of the pious and charitable community of Mount Millary, Cappoquin. The deceased *religuese* will long be remembered by the poor for his exercise in their behalf of all the kindly virtues which characterize the Cistercian order.

RECEPTION.—Miss Marguarite Henderson, second daughter of James Henderson, Esq., of this town, received the white veil, in the Church of the Convent of Mercy, at the hands of the Archbishop, who officiated on the occasion. His Grace gave also the white veil to a lay postulant at the same time.—*Tuam Herald.*

FRUITS OF THE MISSION AT NEW ROSS.—During the sojourn of the blessed followers of St. Liguori at Ross, they not only by preaching and teaching reclaimed many sinners, but they induced others to renounce the errors of Protestantism, and enter into the bosom of the true church.—*Wexford People.*

L'Univers has a long account of the religious festival recently celebrated at the Monastery of Lerins, built on the little isle St. Honorat, in the Gulf of Frejus. This monastery, founded by St. Honorat, in the year 410, was, during the middle ages, one of the most famous in Europe. It not only supplied numerous Bishops to the various sees of France, but even many Saints, and, amongst others, St. Patrick, the Apostle of Ireland, who passed many years at Lerins, praying and giving himself up to the most severe penances in order to merit, to obtain the conversion of a people who had at first repulsed him. The renown of Lerins spread so much through the Christian world that, not content with obtaining Bishops from it, the people everywhere wished to have religious from this isle, in order to direct their monasteries. The colonies from St. Lerins were so numerous in the early ages that, in the year 690, there were 3,700 Monks living under the rule of Abbot Arnand. In the year 730 the Saracens landed on the island, and massacred 500 of the religious. At the revolution the monastery was suppressed, and only recently it has passed into the hands of the Bishop of Frejus. Mgr. Charlandon, Archbishop of Aix, and Mgr. Jordany, Bishop of Frejus, were present at this interesting function, and the Bishop of Frejus preached an eloquent discourse. Amongst the prayers recited was the Litany of Lerins—that is, of all the Saints who had lived in the monastery.

The winner of the £50 prize at the Christian Brothers' drawing, a few days ago, was the Right Rev. Dr. Cantwell, Bishop of Meath, who has given a donation of £10 to the Brothers in Sexton street, which was received by Mr. Walsh, from Mr. R. A. Maxwell, of Mullingar. —*Limerick Reporter.*

The *Univers* has an article and correspondence on the "atrocious acts of persecution" lately perpetrated by the Russian Government upon Catholics in Poland, in order to force them to join the Greek schism. *Le Nord* had denied the truth of some of the statements previously made on the subject; and the *Univers* now publishes a very long letter from Poland, in which the whole affair is explained at full length, and shown to be a most scandalous case of oppression and religious persecution. In fact, the Russian Government are evidently bent on making a great effort, by force or fraud, by bribery or cruelty, to incorporate the Poles and Lithuanians religiously as well as politically in their "Holy" Russia.

A meeting was held in Cahirciveen Chapel, county of Kerry, for the purpose of ascertaining how far the people of the town and neighborhood would be likely to support a community of Christian Brothers in the locality. The Right Rev. Dr. Moriarty informed the meeting that landed property, with a rental of about £100 a year, was at present available for the support of the Christian Brothers in Cahirciveen, but that a sum of £150 would be required at once from the locality, in order to put a dwelling-house for the Brothers and school-rooms in proper repair. A subscription list was opened, and in half an hour £96 were realized.

A meeting of the parishioners of Castleconnell and Ahane was held, the Rev. P. Hennessy, P. P., in the chair. The object of the meeting was to devise means to erect a new Catholic Church in Castleconnell, the old chapel being quite inadequate to afford the necessary accommodation to the increased population, or in any way suited to the great influx of strangers resorting to this enchanting locality since the opening of the railway. A very eligible site for the new edifice has been granted by Sir Richard De Burgho.

The first stone of the new church at Enniskerry was laid at Easter, and the necessary funds being now exhausted, the Rev. Mr. O'Dwyer, the active Administrator, announces that a drawing for a valuable mare will take place, the proceeds being intended to aid in the completion of the above-named Church.

The Rev. Mr. Knaresborough, O S.F., left this city *en route* for India, as chaplain to the poor Catholic soldiers in that country. Our reverend friend goes forth with the true missionary spirit. Many a fervent prayer will be offered up for his safe return to the home of his fathers.—*Kilkenny Journal.*

Miss Royston, of Mullingar, made her preparatory vows and received the white veil at the hands of his lerdship, the Bishop of Kerry, in the private chapel of the Presentation Convent at Cahirciveen. The young postulant adopted as her name in religion, Sister Mary Stanislaus

The Very Rev. Father Lentaigue, provincial of the Jesuit Order in Ireland, and the Rev. Father Kelly, S. J., have arrived in this city, says the Limerick *Reporter*, in order to make arrangements for the permanent establishment of a seminary for the education of Catholic youth.

The Rev. John Pyne, C.C., of Castlerea, has established a religious lending library, on principles which must secure its success, and from which the happiest results may be expected.—*Roscommon Messenger.*

The Very Rev. L. Cosgrave acknowledges the receipt of £10 from the Right Rev. Dr. Barry, Bishop of Savannah, U. S., towards the completion of the works at the Franciscan Church, Wexford.

Miss Reville, sister of Richard Reville, Esq., Lough Cartron, Clifden, has been received in the Convent of Mercy, Roscommon. The young lady took in religion the name of Mary Teresa.

The inhabitants of Dundalk have contributed, in one day, the munificent sum of two thousand pounds, towards the erection of their new church.

The foundation stone of the new church for Holy Cross, Liverpool, will be laid on the 17th of March, the feast of the glorious Apostle of Ireland.

The learned Jesuit and theologian, P. Passaglia, has become a secular priest, and has been appointed a professor at the Roman University.

The French government has sent out four missionaries and several Sisters of Charity to Cochin China.

A royal decree, published in the Madrid *Gazette*, nominates the Rev. Father Arrietes to be Archbishop of Cuba.

The Right Rev. Dr. Moriarty proceeded to Waterville to lay the foundation stone of a new church in that interesting locality.

Domestic.

CATHOLIC INSTITUTE LECTURES.—The third Lecture in the course before the Catholic Institute, Baltimore, was delivered on the evening of the 4th inst., by Rev. Francis E. Boyle, of Washington city. The purport of it was to show that the *True* is the *Beautiful*; and that the Church being the embodiment of Truth, is the highest development on earth of the beautiful. That she is such was shown in detail by presenting the completeness with which she meets all the wants of man as a being dwelling in time, and destined for eternity. Her organism, her ceremonies, her sacraments, her sacrifice, respond to the condition, the soul, the body, the senses, and the hopes of man on earth, and fit him for heaven. The yearnings of the soul of each individual man, and the necessities of man collectively, which is human society, are fully satisfied through the medium and ministrations of the Church, and with nothing less. The symmetry of the Church in all her parts is perfect, and her capacity to meet the wants of mankind complete; so that even to natural reason she presents a spectacle at once grand and beautiful in the extreme. In the economy existing between her and the human race, the supply is always equal to the demand —the measure to the material. The lecture lasted for an hour and a half, and was repeatedly applauded during the progress of its delivery. As a specimen of composition it was highly creditable, evincing good taste, and the evidences of a well-cultivated intellect.—*Mirror.*

ST. JOSEPH'S NEW CHURCH, ALBANY.—We were lately shown, says the Albany *Statesman*, the elevation of the Altar for St. Joseph's Church. It is to be constructed of white Vermont marble and will undoubtedly be the most splendid piece of workmanship of the kind ever erected in this country. It will be in perfect character with the beautiful church edifice it is destined to adorn. It is to be located in the west end of the church and the lights from the roof are so arranged as to show it to the best advantage. The most prominent feature in the altar is placed at its extreme summit—it is the Saviour on the cross. Below these are the four Evangelists—two on each side, recording the life of the Saviour, and below these, one on each side, St. Paul and St Peter, preaching the Gospel. These figures are each to be five and a half feet high, and will afford some faint indication of what the altar is to be. In the centre of the altar some of the prominent events in the life of the Saviour are presented. The birth in the Manger, the flight to Egypt, the crowning of the Saviour previous to His crucifixion, His death, His entombment. The whole design is the work of the architect of the church, and will doubtless be successfully carried to completion by the energetic pastor of the church, the Rev. Father Conroy.

RELIGIOUS RECEPTION.—On Thursday, the 3d of March, at the Convent of Jesus Mary, Point Levy, Quebec, Miss Mary Ann O'Brien, (called in religion Sister St. Joseph,) second daughter of Patrick O'Brien, Esq., Beauport, received the black veil, from the hands of his Lordship the Bishop of Tloa, Administrator of the Diocese, assisted by several members of the Clergy. A most eloquent and appropriate sermon, suited to the occasion, was delivered by the Rev. J. Langevin.—*Montreal True Witness.*

SCHOOL EXHIBITION.—A large audience enjoyed the Exhibition of the School of the Christian Brothers, Utica, on Monday evening, 7th inst. The dialogues and declamations evinced close attention to instruction on the part of the pupils, and spoke creditably for the system pursued by the Brothers. The singing was excellent. Masters Nightingale and McAneeny particularly distinguished themselves in several duets.—*Utica Telegraph.*

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.—We are happy to be informed that the students of St Mary's College, (Marion County, Kv.,) on learning, through a private letter received by one of the teachers from Bishop Elder, that funds were badly needed to complete the Natchez Cathedral, immediately and of their own accord set a subscription on foot, and realized the handsome sum of forty dollars.—*Louisville Guardian.*

DIOCESE OF FORT WAYNE—ORDINATION.—Rev. John Wolfgang Giedl was ordained Subdeacon, Feb. 10, and Deacon the 13th. The same gentleman has since been elevated to the Priesthood by Bishop Luers.

The many friends of the Rev. E. J. Sourin, S. J., will be glad to learn that he will lecture before the Catholic Philopatrian Literary Institute, Philadelphia, on Thursday evening, March 17th, in Jayne's Hall. Robert Tyler, Esq., has also consented to deliver a lecture in National Hall, on St. Patrick's night, for the benefit of St. Patrick's parish. The well-known ability of the speaker, and the object for which the lecture will be given, will undoubtedly secure a large attendance.—*Cath. Herald and Visitor.*

A solemn profession took place lately at the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, San Francisco. Three ladies, namely, Miss Ellen O'Rourke, in religion, Sister Mary Joseph Raphael, Miss Netividad Rodriguez, in religion Sister Mary Stanislaus Michael, and Miss Margaret Gwynn, in religion Sister Mary Dominick, made their solemn profession before the Most Rev. Archbishop Alemany. The Rev. Mr. Cody and the Rev. Mr. King assisted at the ceremonies.—*Monitor.*

The Rev. O. J. Sears is to be removed from Staunton to Lynchburgh, Va., in place of the Rev. Mr. McGovern. Mr. Sears is a young clergyman of brilliant talents and oratorical power. He is a native of Alexandria, and a convert from the Methodist Church. He studied theology and divinity in Richmond, under Bishop McGill, by whom he was ordained to the priesthood.

The pastor and congregation of St. Mary's, Marietta, Ohio, gratefully acknowledge the receipt of a beautiful Altar, the joint gift of Messrs. Owen Ahern and James Reynolds, and also a very fine sett of Stations, in oil, presented by Mr. John Cahill; and to the very generous Catholics of the city of Cincinnati, for their substantial aid in releasing the mortgage debt of their Church.—*Catholic Telegraph.*

Died, in Urbana, on the 19th February, Rev. Austin F. Grogan, in the 46th year of his age, and 12th of his ministry. The ecclesiastical studies of the deceased were made in Philadelphia, he was ordained in Richmond, Va., a few years ago. He was buried, on the 22d February, in the Catholic cemetery, at Dayton. May his soul rest in peace!—*Ibid.*

The Rev. Jas. Hughes, P. P., Chelsea, Canada, died at that place on the 3d inst., in the 39th year of his age, and the fourteenth of his sacred mission. He was a native of Ballinrobe county of Mayo, Ireland.

THE OSWEGO CALAMITY.—The Oswego *Palladium*, of the 10th inst., gives the following details of the frightful accident which occurred at St. Mary's Church, in that city, and to which allusion has been made in another column. It says: "The most awful calamity occurred last evening at St. Mary's (Catholic) Church that has ever transpired in this city. A mission was opened at the Church on Sunday last by missionaries belonging to the Order of Redemptorists, and the congregations have been immense every evening since, every seat being crowded and the aisles also, with interested listeners of all classes of citizens. Last evening, another overwhelming audience had assembled to listen to a discourse on the subject of "The Last Judgment." The Church was literally packed with people. The exercises of the evening had just commenced, or were about to commence, when about one-third of the floor, immediately in front of the altar, gave way, from the immense weight, and fell to the basement, precipitating about one-third of the audience in an indiscriminate mass into the abyss below. The scene that ensued is beyond the power of language to describe. The groans, shrieks, prayers and supplications of the mass of human beings thus thrown into a confused heap into the chasm below, as well as the horror-stricken mass beside in the other part of the house, were awful beyond description. Those who were uppermost in the precipitated mass struggled to escape by climbing up and over each other, trampling under those beneath. A universal panic seized the whole of the assemblage instantly. A terrific rush was made by those on that part of the floor not fallen, to escape from the house, amid the shrieks and groans of those being trampled under foot. The alarm was soon spread by the shrieks and lamentations of the frantic crowd, and the bells were rung, supposing it to be fire, and the firemen all turned out. As soon as the mass of people had left the Church, a number of men, together with the Rev. Mr. Guardet and the Redemptorist Fathers, Joel H. Warn and others, rushed to the relief of the unfortunate people, who were lying dying, and even dead. Many women were taken out of the Church insensible—some with broken limbs, some dead. How many were actually dead or died subsequently, or how many were seriously injured, it was impossible to tell last evening, as numbers were carried away by friends and acquaintances of whom nothing in particular could be learned, except that several were known to be in an unconscious state, and many were seriously injured. One man, Lawrence Murray, brother-in-law of Luke Rattigan, member of the Oswego Guard, was taken out dead; also Mrs. Mary Carlin and Mrs. Bridget Langdon, who were conveyed to the house of R. H. Martin, Esq, opposite, where both soon expired. Another woman, Mrs. Margaret Hennessy, was taken to the residence of Mr. Kane, where she also expired in a short time."

MR. WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN.—At the monthly meeting of the St. Patrick's Society of Montreal, on Monday evening, 7th inst., it was unanimously resolved to present the abovenamed gentleman with an address of welcome, upon his arrival in that city; to mark their appreciation of his distinguished merits, as an Irish gentleman and patriot, by a public reception worthy of the occasion; and that the Irish and other citizens be invited to join in the proceedings.

IRISH DEATHS.

February 4, in the 101st year of his age, Mr Robert Allen, late of Tullyashane, in the vicinity of Caledon. He was in the Volunteers, and was reviewed by the Earl of Charlemont at the famous Dungannon Convention.

February 9, at Downpatrick, Margaret, relict of the late Mr James Tate, aged 73 years.

February 10, at Harryville, Ballymena, James Ballentine aged 71 years.

February 10 at Waterside, Londonderry, Mrs. Mary M'Laughlin, aged 101 years.

February 12 at Kilquade House, county Wicklow, Andrew Hunter O'Rielly, son of the late John Tracey O'Rielly, formerly Captain of the 5th Dragoon Guards.

February 4, at Corran, near Armagh, the Rev. Mr. Rooney, P.P., Ballymacanabb.

February 12, at Corick, county Tyrone, aged 85, Letitia, widow of Captain Munbee, of 43d Light Infantry.

February 12, at Castletown, county Kilkenny, the Hon. Mary Cox, widow of Sir Michael Cox.

February 12, in Cork, Catherine Eliza, wife of Richard Sainthill.

February 15, at Carton, her Grace the Duchess of Leinster, aged 66.

February 6, at Castletown, co. Westmeath, Catherine, the beloved wife of Mr. Andrew Byrne, after a long illness.

February 12, Catherine, the beloved wife of Mr. Thomas Smith, Wicklow, universally regretted.

At his residence, Ballycourcey, county Wexford, Wm J. Wallace.

At Kingstown, Frances Anne, daughter of the Rev. George H. Reade, Inniskeen, county Monaghan.

February 20, Mr Thomas Maguire, of Ballinamore, much respected and greatly regretted. May he rest in peace

February 4, at Madrid, Thomas Owens, Esq., of the firm of O'Shea & Co., the eminent bankers of that capital, and brother of John and Henry Owens, Esqrs., of Limerick The deceased had been created Commander of the Most Noble Order of Charles III. by the Queen of Spain.

Feoruary 12, at her residence, in Tuam, at the advanced age of 76, Miss Celia Kelly, sister to his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Kelly, late Archbishop of Tuam.

February 10, at Ivy Cottage, Clarmorris, at an advanced age, of disease of the heart, S. Conway.

February 12 at Belfast, Elizabeth, widow of Thomas John Andrews.

February 14, at Ballydevane House, in her 86th year, Elizabeth, relict of David Sherrard, of Cork.

February 14, at Tyroe, county Kilkenny, Mary, relict of Mr. Jeremiah Byrne, and mother of the Rev. Edward Byrne, P.P of Carberry.

February 16 at Omagh, aged 52, Mary, relict of Charles M'Master.

February 16, in Monaghen, Matilda, wife of Dr. Charles Coote.

February 18, in Derry, Margaret, relict of David Gilliland, Kildrum, aged 83 years.

February 18, at Kilrush, county Clare, John Perrse Trousdale, son of the late John W. Trousdale, Comptroller of Customs, Belfast.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

ENGLAND.

English "Freedom" and Landlordism.—The West Sussex *Gazette* tells the following story: "A very rich landed proprietor in West Sussex had among his tenents one who, for some long years, occupied a farm. The tenant lived near Petworth; he had always behaved as an honorable man; had paid his rent punctually; farmed his land properly; and had continued to act in every way as became his position in life. Now, it so happened that a small farm, adjoining that which belonged to the tenant, was for sale, and the proprietor thinking it was more useful to the tenant than any one else, offered it to him. The tenant, who seemed to indulge in the impression that he lived in a free country, purchased the estate. Poor man! little did he dream of the consequences. The *diabolical act* came to the ears of the rich landlord; the rebellious vassel was 'a 'marked man.' Not many days elapsed ere the steward of the rich landlord approached the unhappy tenant. 'Did you purchase that estate for my master?' demanded the man in authority. 'No, I did not,' replied the tenant. 'I bought it because it joins my little property, and it is convenient for me.' 'Then,' continued the other, 'you must sell it to my master, as he wants it; and besides this you must know that your landlord never allows his tenants to buy land.' The tenant pleaded that he ought not to be compelled to sell his bargain to his landlord, and that he wanted it for his family—in vain did he urge his rights—the rich landlord's steward was inexorable. The tenant called on his landlord to urge his claims, but an interview was refused; and in a very short time, as the miserable man did not relent, a notice was served on him from the landlord to quit his farm *nolens volens*, because he had the impudence to possess himself of that which should belong to the rich and powerful only."

Proceedings in the English Parliament.—In the House of Commons, on the 24th February, attention was called to the seizure of the British ship Herald, by the Portuguese, on the Mozambique coast. The Government admitted the importance of the case, and said that Portugal had been called on for explanation. Sir C. Napier inquired whether the First Lord of the Admiralty was aware that a few nights since a French vessel of war anchored off Spithead and departed before morning, and whether it had done so for the purpose of taking soundings. Sir J. Pakington replied, that such a vessel had so visited Spithead, but whether for the purpose of taking soundings, or not, he could not say. After some debate, in which the Government opposed the project, leave was given to bring in a bill abolishing all distinction between the Parliamentary oaths, taken by Protestants and Catholics. Sir J. Pakington then brought forward the Navy Estimates. He stated that the increase in the number of men for the year to be practically 7,000, and that the proposed addition to the Navy was twenty-six powerful steam vessels. General debate ensued, in which Sir Charles Napier asserted that France had command of the British channel and the Mediterranean sea.

Huddersfield.—At the usual meeting of the members of the Catholic Young Men's Society, held in the schoolroom, a lecture was delivered by Mr. G. T. Duthoit, President of the Society. There was a large attendance both of members and others. The Rev. Patrick Lynch occupied the chair. The subject of the lecture was "Napoleon and Pius VII." The lecturer, after giving a short history of the rise and development of the temporal sovereignty of the Popes, proceeded to give an account of Napoleon's sacrilegious treatment of the Holy Father. Passages from Cardinal Pacca's Memoirs were introduced, and that describing the escalade of the Quirinal was read with thrilling effect. The lecturer dwelt particularly upon the retribution which followed, alluding to the fact of the muskets falling from the hands of Napoleon's soldiers during the retreat from Moscow, and concluded by a few remarks as to the present aspect of the times, when the eyes of a French Emperor are again turned towards Italy. Two lectures on "Magna Charta" have been recently delivered by Mr. P. Fahey, in connection with this society, and there seems to be a general desire awakened amongst the members of improving both in virtue and knowledge.

A Giant in Sheffield.—"There were giants in those days"—and there are giants in these days, too, though they are somewhat scarce. Within the last week or so the more timid inhabitants have been "startled from their propriety" by the vision of Mr. Hales, the Norfolk giant, stalking in majestic form through the streets of Sheffield, accompanied by a diminutive *chaperon*. But our giant is a more civilized and intellectual type than those of former days—his affability and courtesy, indeed, being almost commensurate with his bulky proportions. He is 7 feet 7 inches high, nearly 800lbs weight, proportionate in every respect, and wearing a miniature ship's cable of gold attached to his gold chronometer, across his ample chest. It is really delightful to grasp the hand of this immense son of Norfolk.—*Sheffield Aryus.*

Love in a Well.—We gave a few weeks ago our readers an account of a daring feat by a female in the village of Swaffham Prior, named Martha Morgan, in descending a well to fetch up a pail. It seems her courageous conduct won for her the attachment and attention of a brisk widower close by, named William Farrer, who took her for "better, for worse," at our church, on Saturday last, observing that it was her daring feat that stimulated him to do it, as he should then have a wife who could say more than other wives could in the history of their lives.—*Cambridge Independent.*

The Confessional.—At the Marylebone vestry, a memorial was unanimously adopted to the Queen, praying her, as the Head of the Church of England, to exercise her authority in staying the attempt to introduce the confessional and other Romanizing doctrines into the practices of the Reformed Church; and that, in the event of the law being insufficient at present to stop these innovations, her Majesty will direct her Ministers to introduce a measure into Parliament calculated effectually to put a stop to the same.—*Standard.*

A Shepherd Lost in the Mountains.—During the recent storm, as Mr. Joseph Plasket, farmer, of Stonethwaite, was returning from the fell, he discovered a young man in a condition of insensibility from cold and exhaustion, lying under a wall with his faithful "collie" dog beside him. He proved to be Jacob Gillbanks, of the Westhead, Wythburn, who had left his house that morning in search of sheep, and from long exposure to a tempestous day had become exhausted.—*Carlisle Patriot.*

A Full Address.—A literary curiosity passed through a rural post-office in Northumberland recently, in the shape of a letter bearing the following elaborate address: "For the Girl at the Hetheryshank near the Cow Gate near the Toll near Slatyford Newcastle on Tyne on that side of the road furtherest from Kenton and near to the Bath House next to Byre joining the stable close to the cart shed and not far from the Barn and the thrashing Machine."

The regular annual general meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company was held in London on the 23d ult. The official report gives in detail the facts and figures which were published at the recent extraordinary meeting. It says the cable remains in precisely the same state, and that no efforts have been made to resuscitate it, owing to the lack of funds. The Directors are not without hope that it may yet be rendered available.

The English Government had intimated to the Galway Steam Company that they are prepared to grant a subsidy of £3,000 per voyage for a fortnightly mail to America, alternating between the ports of New York and Boston. At the same time, the Company are called on to show that they possess the necessary pecuniary ability, and are to make arrangements for the construction of vessels suitable in every respect.

The Commission appointed to consider the subject of manning the Navy have made a comprehensive report. They propose a plan which, by means of volunteers, will add 30,000 men to the reserve. They likewise propose increase pay and other advantages to seamen. The increased expenditure is estimated at £600,000.

A general meeting of the great Ship Company has been held in London. It was expected that the Great Eastern would be ready by August, and would certainly make her trial trip to Portland.

Lord Bury's Bill to enable men to marry the sisters of their dead wives was read a second time in Parliament by a majority of 58.

Edwin James, the well known counsellor, has been elected a member of Parliament from Marylebone.

Lord Lyons sailed from Plymouth on the 22d ult., for New York, in the steam-frigate Curacoa.

The London *Globe* states a baronetcy is about to be conferred on Mr. Cunard.

SCOTLAND.

Another Poisoning by a Blundering Druggist.—A lady in the west end of Glasgow having sent for some extract of dandelion, to be given to her little boy, who was under medical treatment, the bottle sent was filled by the druggist with extract of hemlock, or nightshade, which every one knows is a rank poison. The child got the usual quantity, but when the doctor came he at once saw the symptoms of poisoning. With the strong measures adopted, the boy is gradually recovering.—*Edinburgh Witness.*

A Large Herring.—We were lately presented, says the Fife *Herald*, with one solitary herring, caught by Mr. Thomas Aitken, St. Monace, which measured no less than fourteen inches in length, seven inches in circumference, and weighed upwards of fifteen ounces.

FRANCE.

The Princess Clotilde.—The young Princess Clotilde goes about visiting the sights of Paris. She appears to be a general favorite. Her recent presence at the opera called forth considerable enthusiasm. A ball was given at the Hotel-de-Ville in honor of the newly-married couple. Another grand ball was given by the city of Paris, at which 8,000 persons were present. The Princess is said to be remarkable for attention to the duties of religion. Immediately after her arrival at Fontainbleau she attended the celebration of a Mass in the chapel of the Palace. The Princess having from her infancy been accustomed to attend divine service every morning, Prince Jerome has ordered a small chapel to be fitted up adjoining the apartments of his daughter-in-law, in addition to that which forms part of the Palais Royal. The happy couple will pay a visit to Turin in either April or May, and will reside there some time. The apartments in the Royal Palace formerly occupied by the Queen mother, and which have been closed for many years past, are being newly decorated and furnished for their reception.

To Photographers.—A chemist at Lyons has discovered the means of removing instantaneously from the hands the stains produced by nitrate of silver in photography. It is simply to put linseed in the water used.

Robert Walsh, Esq., died at Paris, on the 7th of February. He was born in 1784, and died at the age of 75. His father was an Irishman, bearing the same name. His early education was received at the Catholic College in Baltimore and the Jesuit College at Georgetown. Subsequently, he went to Europe to complete his studies; returned, married and commenced the practice of law, but soon abandoned this profession for legislature. His literary career begun in 1809, with his "Letter on Genius and Disposition of the French Government, including a view of the Taxation of the French Empire." Two years after, he commenced the publication of "The American Review of History and Politics." In 1821, Mr. Walsh, associated with William Fry, established the *National Gazette*, and continued in connection with that newspaper fifteen years, contributing essentially to elevate the newspaper literature. At the end of this period he removed to Paris, and filled for a long time the position of United States Consul, and availing himself of the facilities afforded for supplying regular foreign correspondence to the *National Intelligencer* and *N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

The *Moniteur* publishes a long decree and report, removing the limits of Paris from the present octroi wall to the fortifications, thus including the present suburban villages of Auteuil and Passy, and many others, within the capital. This measure will increase the municipal revenues by means of the octroi duties, and add nearly half a million to the population of Paris, and nearly double its size. It will then be the largest city in the world surrounded by a fortified wall.

Public attention has been attracted a good deal to a new map of Europe which has been exposed for sale in every part of Paris. It has for title "*L'Europe en* 1860," and is headed with a cross, with this motto, "*In hoc signo vinces.*" The sale of this map at the present moment seems to produce nearly as much effect as the late pamphlet, "*Napoleon III. et l'Italie.*"

The Museum of the Louvre has purchased another Murillo from the Spanish Gallery of the late Marshal Soult, at 300,000 francs. It is a "Birth of the Holy Virgin," to which connoisseurs give the preference over Murillo's "Ascension of the Virgin," which had been bought by government for 600,000 francs.

During the month of January 467 emigrants left Havre, of whom 251 proceeded to New York, 129 to New Orleans, and 87 to Buenos Ayres. The total number that left during 1858 was 18 370, of whom 17,115 went to America, 325 to La Plata, 394 to Brazils, 151 to Chili, and 385 to other destinations.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* says that he is in a position to state that war is so far resolved on by the French Government that the corps which are to commence the campaign have already been designated, and that orders have been given to the Minister of War to frame the plan of operations.

A circular has been issued by the Minister of the Interior to the Prefects of the Departments, the purport of which is to express the confident hope that, notwithstanding the Emperor's desire to maintain peace, should he be forced to make war, he may count on the patriotism and devotion of the French people.

A letter from Genoa states that the French Government has taken up seventeen transport vessels, which are to hold themselves in readiness in that port. It is further stated that a large mercantile house has received orders to store up a very considerable quantity of rice at Vercieli and Novara.

Count Cavour's recent allusion to the excellent manner in which Ireland is governed induces the *Gazette de France* to explain that the Irish people in their deep distress would consider Austrian rule—in spite of its harshness—a decided improvement on that of England.

The American residents of Paris gave a grand ball at the Hotel du Louvre on the 22d Feb., in honor of Washington's birthday. The honors were done by the United States Minister and Consul. The ball was a very brilliant affair.

It is said that the representatives of the foreign Courts in Paris have abandoned all hope of a pacific solution of the existing difficulties.

The orders given to prepare for the campaign in Italy were given by the Emperor immediately after his return from Compiegne.

All the regiments of Artillery of the Imperial Guard are to be supplied with rifle cannon on a new plan.

The King of Sardinia has conferred upon the Imperial Prince of France the Order of the Annunciado.

The War office circular directs the troops to be trained for forced marches and the night bivouac.

The French Minister to Turin, who was in Paris, has tendered his resignation.

All the military surgeons have been ordered to join their corps.

Immense quantities of lint have been sent to Lyons.

SPAIN.

Madrid Items.—A letter from Madrid, dated February 5th, says: "The capital was plunged into a state of excitement to-day by a rumor that an attack had been made upon the Queen. On inquiry, the story appears to have had some foundation in fact. The explanation given by the police is that a boy had thrown a cracker into the Queen's carriage as she was driving home from the Atocha Church. This explanation does not satisfy those who witnessed the occurrence. They state the noise of the explosion to have been far louder than could have been caused by any cracker. Whatever was the missile, it has had the effect of seriously terrifying the Queen. One of the ladies of her household has a son who is about to be tried for some indictable offence. This lady and an intimate friend of Queen Isabella, Senora Petra Muesa, took upon themselves to write to the judges in the Queen's name, and begged them to abandon the prosecution. The matter was instantly brought before the Queen's notice by General O'Donnell, who insisted on the dismissal of the ladies from the Queen's service. The Queen had also gained considerable popularity by permitting the Northern Railway Company to run their line through the pleasure grounds of the Palace, thereby enabling them to avoid an expensive and circuitous route. The works will commence shortly; those of the canal of Isabella Segunda are progressing."

Merino Sheep.—They are named, it is supposed, from the adjective term "merino," applied by the Spaniards to sheep moving from pasture to pasture; they are the fine-woolled kind, and are always in the open air, and travel every season from the cool mountains of the northern portions of the kingdom, to feed in winter over the southern and warmer plains of Andalusia, Mancha, and Estremadura. There are supposed to be in Spain about ten millions of this fine-woolled travelling race, tended by about fifty thousand shepherds, and guarded by about thirty thousand dogs.

In the Spanish Chamber of Deputies on the the 11th ult., the President of the Council drew attention to the necessity of increasing the defences of the country. He particularly alluded to Mallon, because England and France in the event of war would endeavor to get possession of that island to command communication with Algeria. He also pointed out the necessity of fortifying Ferol, as an enemy might in a week destroy its arsenals, which had cost so many millions.

ITALY.

At Venice contracts have been entered into for the construction of three new forts to be completed in six weeks. It is said that 5,000 workmen, collected from all parts of the Venetian territory, are already occupied on the works.

It was reported in Turin that the Emperor Napoleon was shortly expected there on a visit to the King of Sardinia.

The Piedmontese Volunteers have been withdrawn from the frontiers of Modena and ordered to confine themselves to the interior.

The latest telegram from Milan says that the war ferment was increasing.

AUSTRIA.

The official Austrian *Correspondance* publishes an imperial order addressed to the Minister of War, commanding the recall of all furloughed soldiers belonging to certain regiments stationed in Italy. The *Correspondance* points out that the object of these measures is purely defensive, that they are adopted in consequence of the warlike preparations of Sardinia, and that they need not occasion alarm, as the result of the efforts which are being made in the cause of peace will be attended with success.

Vienna intelligence says Count Buol still believes that peace will be maintained, but the Emperor being of a different opinion, is preparing for a vigorous defence of the Italian States.

The Austrian army in Italy is to be placed on a war footing. It amounts to 200,000 men.

An official order interdicts the exportation of mules and transit horses.

PRUSSIA.

Death in a Ball Room.—Intelligence from Berlin, informs us that the Court ball, given by the Princess of Prussia, was the scene of a melancholy incident. Mdme. de Kester, wife of the former minister of Prussia to Naples and to Munich, was struck with apoplexy, and died in the ball-room.

The baptism of the young Prince, whose name is to be Frederick, has been fixed for the 22d of March, the equinoctial day. It is said that the Emperor Alexander is to stand godfather to the child.

Extraordinary Calamity.—A letter from Taganrog, in the Sea of Azoff, states that a terrible calamity befel that town. The weather being beautifully fine, many of the inhabitants of all classes were on the ice to some distance from land. All at once a violent tempest came on, and the sea breaking up the ice, rolled in on the land with extraordinary violence. It even broke over the cliffs near the town, and filled an extensive valley with water, transforming it literally into a marsh. The women, who had been left at home, assembled on the heights and the tops of houses offering up prayers to Providence to spare the lives of the persons on the ice or out at sea. Soon after dead bodies, frightfully mutilated, began to roll in, and persons were seen on large fragments of the broken ice running to and fro in terror, and apparently deliberating as to what could be done. It is impossible to tell how many people perished, but the number was considerable. In addition, many fishermen were out at sea, and it is feared that they have perished.

An easel picture by Raphael, abut four feet high by three wide, with the Virgin and Child, of his second period, badly injured in the neck of the principal figure, but otherwise in good condition, has been sold at Florence for 180,000f. The purchaser was a Belgian.

HOME MISCELLANY.

Fox Hunt—A Costly Dog.—A party of sportsmen, numbering about seventy-five persons, well mounted, started on the trail of a fox, in the vicinity of Parkesburg, Chester County, Va., lately. One of them owned a dog named Carlo, upon which he set great store. He was quite small, and when tired or unable to keep up in the chase, was taken up and carried on horseback. Reynard is often too active for his pursuers, and quickly retreats to holes or dens in the mountain sides, which mostly afford a secure asylum. After a short chase, amid the baying of hounds and the sound of trumpets, the fox reached his "home in the mountain" in advance of his pursuers. The province of Carlo —and for this duty he was well trained—was to follow Reynard into dis retreat and drive him out. On reaching the mouth of the den he was at once set on duty, and while pursuing the zigzag course of the subterranean passage, he got fast between two projecting rocks. As soon as the fact was ascertained that their favorite was shut up in the midst of the mountain, the hunters, with resolute determination, resolved to release him, though the mountain itself should have to be removed. After procuring the necessary mining tools, to work they went—digging the earth and blasting the rocks, working like Trojans. This labor was continued till evening without releasing the dog. A consultation was then held, and the sportsmen determined to return in the morning and renew their labors. And so the work was continued from day to day, the workmen returning each morning with their horses and lunch. After the blasting had been commenced fears were entertained that the dog might be injured thereby, and they listened with much anxiety to hear Carlo return their greeting. He was a gallant little fellow, and whenever the trumpet sounded the charge, Carlo answered it. At all other times he was silent as the grave. After the lapse of four days and nights the dog was reached and restored to the embrace of his fond master, amid the shouts and rejoicings of the assembled sportsmen who had labored so hard for his release. Reynard, however, effected his escape, and was no more seen or heard of. This is doubtless the most valuable, or rather, the most costly, dog in the county. Seventy-five men with horses, four days, at the rate paid jurymen, would amount to four hundred and fifty dollars!

A Protestant Clergyman A Counterfeiter.—The Toledo *Blade*, of the 3d March, says: "Dr. Joshua Webb, whose residence is near Salem, Columbiana County, has been arrested by Deputy Hackett and others for counterfeiting. The Doctor is an old offender —has long been watched by the officers, and has heretofore been arrested—the last time in Pennsylvania, but succeeded in obtaining his liberty by bribing the jailer. He is a very gentlemanly appearing man—aged we should judge about fifty, and his general appearance is well calculated to evade suspicion of crime. The evidences now, however, are too strong to permit a hope of escape frem the severest penalty of the law. Though not engaged in passing counterfeit money, in the usual acceptation of the term, he has been a wholesale dealer—furnishing his spurious funds to smaller operators at prices which enabled them to make a handsome profit upon the investment, provided they were successful in disposing of their purchases. The funds found in the possession of the Doctor consisted of the following: Ten dollar notes of the Forest City Bank, Cleveland, $8,060; five dollar notes of the York County Bank, Pa., $2,520. Gold, $1,359; silver, $75—making a total of $12,014. Webb has figured in various departments, the most prominent of which, aside from his financial operations, have been practising medicine and preaching the gospel according to the doctrines of Alexander Campbell. We hope he will now get his deserts, and be permitted to serve his country in a new capacity."

Death of the Postmaster General.—Aaron V. Brown, Postmaster General of the United States, died in Washington on Tuesday, the 8th inst. Mr. Brown was born in Brunswick County, Va., on the 15th of August, 1795, and was consequently about sixty-four years of age. He was a lineal descendant of John Milton. His father was an active soldier of the Revolution, having enlisted when he was under age, taking part in the capture of Trenton, the march through the Jerseys, and other prominent events of the Revolution, settling at the close of the war in Brunswick. Governor Brown was the issue of his second marriage with Elizabeth Melton, (a corruption of the name of Milton), and of one of the first families of Northampton County, North Carolina. The failure of Congress to pass the Post-Office Appropriation bill, and the untimely death of John Marron, Esq., his Third Assistant, the experienced head of the financial portion of the department, were kept from him as long as possible, but they accidentally came to his knowledge, and from that moment he became worse. In his last moments, as mentioned in the despatches, he would occasionally call for "the bill," his mind being evidently impressed with the failure of the appropriations in Congress for his department.

What it Costs the People.—The cost of the past short session of Congress, of only three months' duration, foots up with the enormous sum of *two millions eleven thousand dollars*. So says the Appropriation Bill. This sum, it should be remembered, is independent of the plunder and "stealings" to which the people's treasury is always subject.

Psalms of David.—The following eloquent extract is from a late lecture by Henry Giles on the Psalms of David: "Great has been their power in the world. They resounded amidst the courts of the tabernacle; they floated through the lofty and solemn space of the temple; they were sung with glory in the halls of Zion; they were sung with sorrow by the streams of Babel. And when Israel had passed away, the harp of David was still awakened in the Church of Christ. In all the ages and eras of that Church, from the hymn which it first whispered in an upper chamber until its anthems filled the earth, the inspiration of the royal prophet has enraptured its devotions and ennobled its rituals. Chorused by the winds of heavens, they have swelled throughout God's own on the sky and stars; they have rolled over the broad desert of Asia, in the matins and vespers of ten thousand hermits. They have rung through the deep valleys of the Alps, in the sobbing voices of the forlorn Wildenses; through the deeps and caves of the Scottish Highlands; through the woods and wilds of primitive America."

The White Owl.—We are sorry to see that this valuable bird to the farmer is slaughtered so ruthlessly by the very persons who should encourage its presence, as one of the most useful of all the feathered tribe about the farm. The white owl lives on mice, or other vermin, and in a single night will often destroy a whole colony of rapacious invaders of the oat-box and corn-crib. The body of the white owl is worthless for food, and it is so tame and stupid that it requires no skill to shoot it, so that not a single reason exists why it should be destroyed, and an hundred can be found why it should be permitted to live. Shooting an owl destroys the effect of that pleasant picture, where

> "Alone and warming his five wits,
> The white owl in the belfry sits."

Shoot an Owl! The idea is something ludicrous to a sharp-shooter.—*Fitzgerald's City Item.*

Wedding in a Death Chamber.—A correspondent writing from West Union, on the North Western Virginia Railroad, says that a wedding recently took place in a death chamber at Spring hill, near that place. Mr. Barr and Miss Ripley were married whilst the father of the lady was lying a corpse. It appears that that day had been set for the wedding to take place. Mr. Ripley was suffering with consumption, and expired on that morning, at 6 o'clock. The groom proposed to put it off a few weeks, but the bride insisted on its taking place immediately. The wedding accordingly took place at 9 o'clock, over the corpse of her father.—*Wheeling Intelligencer.*

Terrible and True.—The Twentieth Ward police, of this city, found recently a poor American woman named Susan Davis, seventy years of age, wandering about the streets. The poor creature had been turned out of doors by her inhuman son, in a state of utter destitution. A kind friend took pity upon the forlorn old woman, and gave her the free use of a basement, with food, fuel, and other comforts. She did not need them long. About five o'clock on the following morning she was found dead in the house of her friend.

The Wadding of a Cannon Goes Through a Car.—While the express train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was passing Cameron station, the inhabitants, who were celebrating the 22d of February, fired a heavy piece of ordnance in the direction of the train. The concussion broke the window glass of one of the cars, and the wadding of the cannon passed through the side, and came nigh striking a lady who was sitting in the car. Had the wadding struck her, she must have been instantly killed. —*Wheeling (Va.) Intelligeneer.*

Warlike.—The Barracks at Baton Rouge, La., are undergoing thorough repairs. The grounds have peen cleared of the undergrowth, and two brass cannon placed in a position to protect the capitol from invasion by river. The soldiers are patching their clothing with a view of having a spree with the members of the Legislature when they get their pay. In short a regular spree is anticipated, and will certainly take place, provided the proprietor of the Harney House does not come down on the members for their board bill.

A Case of Illness.—A man was taken suddenly ill a short time ago, and the only cause he could suggest was some elder wine he had been drinking. The wine was examined, and was found to contain large quantities of zinc, having been boiled in an iron boiler that had been "galvanized" or zinced. All persons should be cautious not to place any substance containing an acid in any zinc vessel, as it will dissolve, and it is extremely pernicious.

Discovery of the Remains of Mr. Thurston, the Aeronaut.—The remains of Ira J. Thurston, the aeronaut, who met his death by his unfortunate ascension from Adrian, Mich., on the 16th of September last, were accidentaly found about ten miles northwest of Toledo, and about ten miles from the place of his second ascent. They were brought to that city and fully identified.

Falling in of a Church Floor—Four or Five Killed and Several Wounded.—The floor of the first Catholic Church, in Oswego, N. Y., gave way, on the 9th inst., causing considerable consternation among the congregation. In attempting to escape four or five persons were killed and several injured.

Mr. William Smith O'Brien.—Wm. Smith O'Brien accepts the invitation extended to him by a Committee in Boston, and will receive the congratulations of his fellow-countrymen, in that city, about the middle of May.

Humbug.—We should have little else to do, if we undertook to expose all the humbugs of the day—but the latest, the most transparent, the most laughable is Gayettv's Medicated Paper, for the cure of piles. We beg pardon of our readers for alluding to this impudent piece of humbug—but it is so boldly vaunted, that we feared some poor sufferer might be induced to invest a half dollar in it. If you are sick, go to a doctor — not to the villainous quacks, who fatten upon, and demoralize every community in which they obtain a footing.

Crissy & Markley, of Philadelphia, have published a new and beautiful edition of the Miscellaneous Works of Oliver Goldsmith, with an account of his life and writings, stereotyped from the Paris edition, edited by Washington Irving. This cheap volume ought to find its way into the poor man's library. Everybody who has read Oliver Goldsmith loves him as a brother. He was so gentle, so learned, so good, that one cannot help loving him; and no one can read him without being made wiser and better. Nearly one hundred years have passed away since Goldsmith died, and yet he is more widely known, more heartily cherished to-day than during his lifetime.

Multitudes of men and women have made their eyes weak for life by the too free use of the eye-sight reading small print and doing fine sewing. In view of those things, it is well to observe the following rules in the use of the eyes: Avoid all sudden changes between light and darkness. Never begin to read, or write, or sew, for several minutes after coming from darkness to a bright light. Never read by twilight, or moonlight, or of a very cloudy day. Never read or sew directly in front of the light, or window, or door. It is best to have the light fall from above, obliquely over the left shoulder. Never sleep so that, on the first waking, the eyes shall open on the light of a window.

A correspondent of the *Homestead* gives the following: "It won't do to laugh at Connecticut any longer for wooden nutmegs. New Hampshire has beat her, and must be the banner State of roguery. I see in the newspapers that the Legislature of that State has been obliged to repeal the law offering a bounty for the destruction of crows, in consequence of the practice which has prevailed of procuring crows' eggs and hatching them under hens, and bringing forward the brood for the bounty!"

A farmer living near Dansville, Livingston County, N. Y., hearing a noise at his stable, armed himself with a club and went there, when he found two fellows about leading forth a valuable horse. One of the thieves drew a pistol, and was about to fire, when the farmer struck him on the head with his club, killing him instantly. The other rogue then fled, when the farmer examined the body of the slain man, and found thereon $400 in good money, but no clue to his identity.

Richard Randolph, a cousin of John Randolph of Roanoke, died on the 31st of January, in Miami Township, Ohio. The deceased who was as eccentric, as his more celebrated cousin was an old bachelor, had resided on the Randolph tract, Ohio, for twenty-five years. He leaves a property, mostly in land, valued at $80,000, to be expended in the purchase and freedom of slaves now and formerly owned in the Randolph family.

Captain W. S. Alton, a well known merchant of California, lately died under the following circumstances: He purchased a Seidlitz powder, as he supposed, and drank the mixture; he was soon afterwards seized with spasms, and died. It is supposed he was poisoned by mistake of the apothecary from whom he purchased the powder. He was a native of New York, and leaves a widow and two children.

About 5,000 skunk-skins have been exported from Hartford, in the last two seasons, at an average of 62 1 2 cents per skin. A dealer in New York has sent abroad 30,000 of these skins within a few weeks. The name of this article in France is the "Mountain Fisher"—after it has been through the hands of the furrier—and probably Eugenie is wearing one by this time.

Oregon will do for a State. On the 23d of January, in the Legislature, two members, Lassater and Dryer, had a fight. The former called the latter a liar, whereupon the latter hurled an inkstand at the former's head, but missing him, waited till after adjournment, when he attacked Lassater with a big cane; a tussle ensued, out of which the insulted Dryer came "the worse for wear."

The people of New Orleans, dissatisfied with the census of their city, as taken by the State officials, have just made a second enumeration, but the figures still fail to give satisfaction. The first made the population 125,468, and the second, 138,285, which is a gain of 11,817. The press contended that the actual number of inhabitants cannot be less than 160,000.

There was recently a duel at Napoleon, Ark., between a doctor and a tailor, in which the doctor shot the tailor through the leg, and the tailor the doctor through the lower extremity of the coat. They were made friends upon the ground—the doctor agreeing to dress the tailor's leg, and the tailor to mend the doctor's coat tail.

A body-snatcher in Cumminsville, Ohio, in climbing a fence with the cord attached to the mouth of the sack over his shoulders, slipped, his burden going one side and he the other, bringing the cord around his neck and strangling him.

The high price which has been obtained for last year's clip of wool, and the consequent large profits which have been made by those who bought, has, it is stated, led to general activity among dealers and speculators in the article, who display great anxiety to make contracts for the coming clip, at prices far above those paid for several years.

The Frederick, Md., *Citizen* says that "the Know-Nothing faction is dead in Maryland, and the leaders of the disgraced and discredited organization knows it." All we have to say is that if these fellows know enough to know that they are dead, they must have more intelligence than we ever supposed them to possess, when living.

At the inauguration of the revolutionary General Fabra Geffrard, as President of the Republic of Hayti, at Port au Prince lately, the imperial golden crown of Soulouque was laid on the table. After the administration of the oath of office, Geffrard, seizing an iron hammer, struck three times the crown, symbolically breaking and degrading it.

Some ladies walking in Chelsea, Mass., observed a young girl crying bitterly in the street. On being questioned as to the cause of her trouble, Miss Pantalettes explained that she had been sorely disappointed at being prevented from indulging in skating, because *her grandmother* had taken her skates and gone off to enjoy the interesting exercise.

An unsuccessful attempt was made on Thursday last to burn down the Massachusetts State House, while both branches of the Legislature were in session. A good many members were frightened, but no one hurt. It is only among the Puritans of New England that such a diabolical attempt at wholesale and indiscriminate murder could have its origin.

They are fast people out west. There is a man in Janesville, Wisconsin, with the title of Reverend. On Sundays he preaches, serves summonses all the week, marries folks, &c. His wife died about three weeks ago, and, if rumor be correct, he acted out of doors as constable, while she lay dead. An industrious man this!

The Rev. Thomas Whittemore recently heard a Protestant divine preach in the morning from the text, "Ye are children of the Devil." In the afternoon the theme was improved upon by a homily upon the passage, "Children, obey your parents."

The $678 raised some time since, in N. Y. city, for a monument to James Fenimore Cooper, has been transferred to an association at Cooperstown, to aid in erecting a suitable monument to his memory there, where he was buried.

A ship cleared at New Orleans lately for Livorpool with 7,069 bales of cotton, weighing 3,339,240 pounds, and valued at $334,012 60. A larger cargo of cotton never cleared from any port in the world before. The average weight of the bales was over 458 pounds.

A gentleman direct from Charleston, S. C. mentions that the orange trees are in blossom, pea vines are growing vigorously, and that on Sunday week, the windows of the various church edifices remained open throughout the day.

The venerable Rembrandt Peale, now in his eighty-first year, intends to sell in Philadelphia the entire collection of paintings and studies in his studio, and has thrown his rooms open for public inspection.

Massachusetts is not the only State that makes a legal holiday of the 22d of February. In Louisiana it is one of the five ordered by law. They are January 1, January 8, February 22, Good Friday, and July 4.

The proprietors of the N. Y. *Daily News* are about erecting a five-story marble fronted building in Chatham street, adjoining the *Staats Zeitung* establishment. It will be occupied by the first of May.

The vacancy in the office of Postmaster-General was on Wednesday filled by the appointment of Mr. Joseph Holt of Kentucky, previously Commissioner of Patents.

By a recent act of the Illinois Legislature the professional juror's occupation is gone, as by the law no person is allowed to serve more than once a year upon a jury.

The new dress which has been lately adopted for the United States marine corps is expected to be ready to issue to the troops by the 1st of July next.

However paradoxical it may appear, "blunt" people have a way of saying very "sharp" things.

When a landlord contracts to do all necessary repairs, is he compelled to mend the *coal*-scuttle?

The worst of faults is a false heart, and the least comely covering that can be imagined is a false-*hood*.

The Ohio officials estimate the population of that State at 2,300,000, just about the figures which were given for Pennsylvania in 1850.

The State Legislature of Oregon has fixed upon Portland as the future capitol of the new State.

A steam engine to run on common roads is in course of construction in Paterson, N. J.

Niblo's Theatre is to be torn down in May. The Broadway Theatre also.

A daily mail has been established between Nebraska City and Fort Kearney.

Evil does not always come to injure.

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D. & J. SADLIER & CO.,
PUBLISHERS, NEW YORK.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

MONTREAL.—The new Cathedral of Montreal, we believe, has been commenced. The New York Cathedral, according to dimensions given, will be the larger of the two.

SUBSCRIBER, Utica.—We have sent you all the back numbers we had on hand.

LADY BIRD will find a letter at this office if she should send for it.

NEW YORK TABLET.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAR. 19, 1859.

ROME—ENGLAND—AMERICA.

DENUNCIATION of Rome is a regularly constituted department of both the American and the English press. It is usually confided to some raw and juvenile scribe, as it does not require familiarity with anything but the stereotyped phrases of anti-Catholic scurrility and misrepresentation. In fact, so ignorant are Protestants of everything concerning Rome, that nothing is too absurd or ridiculous for their belief. But their ignorance of our religion is not astonishing when we reflect on the very little they know of their own.

These two great denouncers of Rome place their own countries at the head of civilization, and Rome at the end. Their arguments against her are verbose phrases about "tyranny," "priestcraft," "liberty," &c. Their denunciation is of the suspicious description known as wholesale. They cannot be expected to understand spiritual Rome. The innate materialism of Protestantism renders it impossible. They protest, however, that temporal Rome is the object of their hate, and not spiritual Rome. Though we know that the inverse of the statement is the nearer the truth, yet we will, for the nonce, descend to arguing temporal Rome with them.

Let us compare their own countries with Rome, taking England first. And let us premise that we view the whole question from a republican stand-point. In the first place we find England still holding to the hereditary system, which makes a solid German family the head of the British nation, which discards the question whether a man be wise or a fool, able or inept, virtuous or debauched, and occupies itself alone with the decision of the important point: Is he the next regular heir to a foolish face? Rome possesses a system of government which, viewed temporally, is the model from which was copied our own plan of government, of which we are so justly proud. No Poor Law disgraces the legislation and humiliates the people of the Roman States. The subject of the Queen of England is the most terribly taxed wretch in the world. The tax-gatherer dogs his footsteps from the rising to the setting of the sun, and through the night to boot. The inhabitants of the States of the Church figure among the least taxed nations on the tax-roll of Europe. England sends her mercenaries on errands of rapine and oppression throughout the world. Rome sends her emissaries breathing but peace and good will to men from one end to the other of the earth.

We might go on drawing parallels as striking and as little flattering to England, but it is the duty of the journalist rather to show rapidly such sides of a subject as will induce the reader to seek information at more copious sources, than to exhaust his subject in his columns and make a newspaper article an essay or a treatise. We therefore send England from the bar and summon to it our own great Republic of the West. Are we who inveigh against Rome without reproach? With all our boasted advantages have we attained perfection? Does she compare less favorably with us than with England? Let us see:

As regards equality. The law-abiding subject of his Holiness Pius IX., however poor he may be, is as much the child of the Holy Father as the scion of the oldest and princeliest house of the Eternal City. There is no exception of birth, or race, or color. There is no portion of the States of the Church where a man is condemned to servitude for these causes. Columbia who loves to represent herself linked with Britannia in opening the ball of human progress, smiles upon her fair-skinned children, but frowns upon those who wear the livery of the sun. It is not many days since over four hundred men, women and children, were sold by public auction to the highest bidder, in this land of freedom. Men of all opinions, even those who uphold the system through reasons of expediency, are unanimous in denouncing the principle. But they forget the evil which festers in their midst when they turn their eyes toward Rome. What does Rome do with those poor, banned creatures of whom we make animals, and whom proud American gentlemen think it no disgrace to kidnap in their pleasure yachts? She gives to them the highest and holiest character with which man can be invested, and ordains them to the service of the Lord!

As regards education. Our system of Education,—the wide-spread manner in which knowledge was diffused,—used to be a topic prolific of buncombe and spread-eagleism. Its most enthusiastic adherents a year or two ago, now admit its utter failure. The number of children who receive scholastic instruction in the Roman States is far larger in proportion to the amount of the population than the number of children attending school in the United States. The plan of instruction is far sounder and more comprehensive. The superficiality of what in this country is called education, needs no comment,—it has passed into a proverb.

As to official morality. The Papal government takes from the people the least possible; the Government of the United States takes the most possible. The finances of the former are administered with the most rigid economy; those of the latter are audaciously robbed and squandered. Peculation is now looked upon here as less than a peccadillo; it is a recognized part of the politician's trade. The public money is employed by all, from the highest officers of the Republic downwards, as a means of electoral corruption. The people's officers combine with professional swindlers to rob the people. Forgery, bribery, and embezzlement, enjoy impunity. All the attempts to bring the official thieves to justice have been defeated. In Rome the high name and proud connections of the Marquis Campana did not screen him from the consequences of malfeasance in his superintendence of the Monts de Piete.

As to general morality. The most persistent defamers of the Rome of to-day, cannot show her statesmen playing the assassin in the street; the officers of the law dealing murder in her courts. No corner of her territory can be found where a herd of shameless women are congregated for the purpose of casting off the marriage tie. Nowhere within her borders can be discovered wretches who make their animal instincts the first dogma of what they call a religion. Professional gamblers and keepers of gambling-hells are not chosen as recipients of official distinction. Judges are not on hand-shaking terms with pugilists and parasites. How is it with us?

But some will say: Look at our immense progress. Granted that our material progress has been astounding. But is it not disfigured and soiled by abominations? Is it not tainted with the leprosy of Mormonism, Spiritualism and their kindred moral maladies? But say others: The Pope is kept in Rome by the aid of foreign bayonets, and Pius IX. was driven from his own city by his own people. We deny this gross and oft-repeated misstatement. The Holy Father was obliged to fly from the bloody hate of the immense in-gathering of the enemies of all religion and order from all countries. We need not look beyond our own limits to find cases where extraneous disorganizers pouring into particular sections of the country have shed the blood of the people, annihilated law and government, and made justice an accomplice. Then comes the last argument of the enemies of Rome: "But born Romans inveigh against the authority of the Supreme Pontiff?" Is there any system, divine or human, against which malcontents will not be found to inveigh? Why, born Americans yearly declare the laws of our own country a compact with the devil, trample on our noble constitution, and brand it as the production of infernal inspiration.

THE WAR QUESTION.

OPINION seems to be as yet divided with regard to the serious question whether war between Sardinia and France, on the one hand, and Austria, backed, no doubt, by united Germany on the other, is imminent or not. The tenor of the last advices favors those who believe that peace will not be disturbed. Lord Cowley, one of the most skilful of English diplomatists, has been sent on a special mission to Vienna to endeavor to procure a pacific solution of the questions in dispute between the government of Francis Joseph and that of the Tuileries. It is stated, on good authority, that Cardinal Antonelli has formally signified to both France and Austria that the continuance of their troops in the States of the Church is unnecessary, as the Supreme Pontiff can maintain order without the aid of either.

Austria is however wisely preparing to repel any attack that may be made upon her whether by ambitious monarchs or order-hating revolutionists of the Mazzini school. Her army is in the highest state of efficiency, amounts to nearly eight hundred thousand men, and is said to be capable of speedier mobilization than any other European force at the present day. The better she is prepared for war, the less will powers hostile to her be likely to give that hostility a practical expression. She seeks no quarrel with any one, but stands *en garde*, ready to cross her sword with any attacking power, in defence of territories to which she has exactly the same title-deed as the petty monarchy which is foremost in bullying her has to its own dominions.

We have already declared our persuasion that war will not be evolved by the present misunderstandings between France and Austria, and we still cling to our opinion. Currish little Sardinia may bark as much as she likes, but her barking will not add a rood to her possessions. Money, which is the sinew of war, she has not, and there is little probability of her being able to procure it. Her late proposal for a loan was received with great disfavor in London; and out of England, we do not see where she can get it. She cannot have it from France. Nor can she raise money from her own subjects. The probability is then that her barking, like her efforts to raise money, will amount to nothing.

Notwithstanding the continued rumors of arming in France, the fact that the French army is not on a war footing is a positive one. The warning given for its w[illegible] articles to the Paris *Presse*, the Saint-Simonian organ of the Napoleon who got sick in the Crimea, the well-chosen leader of the so-called war-party, is a proof that the expression of popular opinion throughout Europe in general and France in particular, has cooled down the war ardor of Napoleon III., if such a feeling really possessed him. The universal sentiment of France is unmistakably recorded against war and Louis Napoleon must be indeed demented, if he disregard the will of a people who possess such a knack of dethroning obnoxious rulers as the French do. We know that the national hatred of Austria is only second to that which "perfidious Albion" inspires, but the empty places at the peasant's hearth, made by the Eastern war, are too numerous and too recent to be as yet filled up.

The French Emperor's interests and those of his dynasty which he desires to perpetuate, are indissolubly linked with the preservation of his peace policy. A departure from the motto which was the password of his admission into the circle of European potentates, would eventually array them all against him, and we mistake the France of to-day very much if she would not prefer the easy alternative of unseating him, to that of warring against all Europe in the cause of his mad ambition. If she would not, then, she is like her former—and possibly future—rulers, the Bourbons, who never forget nor never learn anything. It is said that the French Emperor having proved that he is one of the first politicians in Europe, is no longer satisfied with the fame he has won, but wishes to show the world that he is a true scion of the Bonaparte family and can be as great in the camp as in the council chamber. No longer content with reviews in the Champ de Mars, or commanding manœuvres in the Camp of Chalons, to the admiration of newspaper correspondents, he pines, it is alleged, to command in person a large army on a real battle-field. It is difficult to imagine that the man who in a few years has developed the resources of France to an unprecedented ex tent, has raised her navy almost to a level with that of England, and placed the country over which he rules, in the position of the first power in Europe, can jeopardize all his great work and the prospects of his son for the mere satisfaction of his personal vanity. It may be possible, but it will surpass belief until it is positively shown. The exercise of unlimited power when followed by such magnificent results as have been brought about by the Emperor's course of action, is, no doubt, calculated to dizzy the heads of men who are not really and truly great. Napoleon may not be up to the position he holds; at the height which he has reached he may be seized with vertigo, if his head be not sound; but so sure as that vertigo seizes him so sure will he topple down from the elevation he has reached, and his fall from the throne of France will be as sudden and as swift as his ascent.

WASHINGTON, OR WILLIAM OF ORANGE?

THE *Express*, which is so ready to place articles from the TABLET in its columns, when it conceives that there is an opportunity of misrepresenting us, has taken care not to allow our article replying to its latest misrepresentation, to appear therein. The highly grammatical and dignified anonymous epistle which we received from one of the readers of the *Express*—one of those, who, from his own showing, celebrated the "glorious, pious, and immortal memory" of the Dutch King of England on the anniversary of the birth of America's great patriot, which was embodied in our article, evidently wounded the *Express* in a vital part. The following is all that journal has to say:

> The TABLET of this city, which had nothing but a sneer for the manner in which the Birthday of George Washington was celebrated in this city, on the 22d of February, has an extatic editorial this week upon the approaching celebration of St. Patrick's Day, on the 17th of March.
>
> Washington, with people of the TABLET stamp, would seem to be nobody—St. Patrick, everything.

The worth of the assertion that with us and those who think as we do, "Washington is nobody," will be seen by the very ar-

ticle that the *Express* copied into its columns. So much does our respect for the memory of the patriot exceed that of our cotemporary, that we protested, as every American who venerates that memory should, against its desecration. We protested against the celebration of Washington's birthday being left in the hands of nativist ignorance and intolerance—against Washington being made the representative of William III. by a foreign rabble. We expressed our desire to see the 22d February made the counterpart of the Fourth of July, and called upon the respectable portion of our native-born and adopted fellow-citizens to rescue the anniversary from the mire of bigotry into which it had been dragged. We honor and glory in St. Patrick, which does not prevent us from honoring and glorying in the hero of the Revolution, the first President of the United States. We honor many a saintly name besides that of Patrick; we honor many a patriotic one besides that of Washington, and we do not think that for this we are wanting in the homage due to any one of them. Our veneration is wide enough for them all—wide enough to embrace every true benefactor of the human race. Can the gentleman of the *Express* lay his hand on the portion of his vest which should cover something in the shape of a heart, and say as much?

Our cotemporary is certainly emeritus professor in the art of not telling the truth. In the eight lines from his columns, which we have given above, he has contrived to put double as many falsehoods. In fact all his literary talents are resumed in his facile faculty of misrepresentation. We did not occupy ourselves with the manner in which the Birthday of Washington was celebrated; we spoke only of the beings in the shape of men who celebrated it and their intention in celebrating it. Our article in last week's TABLET, which our cotemporary qualifies as "extatic," was not upon the approaching celebration of St. Patrick's Day. It embodied some general reflections suggested to us by the approach of the festival. We hope to see that day celebrated with enthusiasm, each returning year, as long as there is an Irishman or an Irishman's child in America, as we hope to see the 22d of February celebrated in a becoming manner, and by the proper men.

In concluding these last remarks to the *Express*, on this particular subject, we would ask the gentleman who does such editing as that journal requires, if he is afraid to let his readers see how one of their number tortures the President's English, and how boldly and courageously he defends William of Orange by anonymous scurrility and blasphemy? The *Express* should give them the benefit of the missive; it will thereby be holding the mirror up to nature.

Side by side with the *Express* on our table lies that fiercely Know-Nothing sheet the Philadelphia *Daily News*. *Arcades Ambo*. The Philadelphia sheet, published by a gentleman who spells his name *Flanigen*, (no doubt the son of some respectable Irishman named *Flanagan*, who is ignorant and small-souled enough to be ashamed of his father, and who, therefore, endeavors to take as much as possible of "the Irish" out of his name,) also treats its readers to the greater portion of our article on the perversion of what ought to be a national anniversary. The *News* is braver—or rasher—than the *Express*, and accompanies the extract with comments. It makes an astonishing historical discovery — the more astonishing from the fact that it evidently knows little or nothing of history. It may be news to the TABLET, says the Philadelphia paper, but it is nevertheless true, that Washington was himself a Know-Nothing! It certainly is news to the TABLET, and news which resembles much of the intelligence published in Know-Nothing papers. Audacity is sometimes a virtue, but it may be pushed too far, and such an assertion certainly oversteps the very last limit of the audacious. No, indeed, the TABLET is not aware that George Washington was a Know-Nothing, but it does know that BENEDICT ARNOLD was.

In dismissing the subject for the present, we ask all our fellow-citizens of worth and respectability whether the memory of George Washington or that of William of Orange will be celebrated on the 22d February, 1860?

THE IONIAN ISLANDS.

BESIDES the embarrassment of the Indian Rebellion, the Austro-French complication and the difficulty of manufacturing evidence to convict the members of the Phœnix Club in Ireland, England has another little difficulty in the Mediterranean. The Ionian Islands are under the protection of Great Britain. The Ionians are Greeks by blood, tradition, aspiration and religion, and John Bull inspires them with anything but sympathy and affection. They long for emancipation from the British protectorate and union with Greece which they love as the land of their classic forefathers. The legislative bodies, both Senate and Assembly, unanimously call for annexation to the dominions of King Otto, the Bavarian Sovereign of the Greeks. This is the more remarkable from the fact that out of the forty members composing the Assembly, twenty-nine only are elected by the people of the Islands, the remaining eleven being nominated by the British Lord High Commissioner.

The Derby government, with the view of coming to an arrangement with the Septinsular group, applied to Mr. Gladstone, whose Hellenic leanings they hoped would have a beneficial influence on the Ionians, to undertake a special mission thither as an extraordinary commissioner. Mr. Gladstone accepted the mission and went to Corfu. He was well received everywhere. He made speeches in Italian to the Ionians and reasoned and argued. They listened attentively and, when he had done speaking, answered him with enthusiastic cries for union with Greece. At this time, a despatch of an old date from Sir John Young, the Lord High Commissioner, advising the cession of certain of the Ionian Islands to Greece, was purloined from the Foreign Office in London and published in the public newspapers. This added to Mr. Gladstone's trouble and to the enthusiasm of the Ionians. Sir John Young was subsequently recalled and Mr. Gladstone was appointed to the office of Lord High Commissioner for a week or two. The Ionians meantime petitioned the Queen to allow them to unite with their beloved Greece, or to lay the matter before a congress of the European powers. Mr. Gladstone was commissioned to inform them that their petition was altogether out of order, and the reference of the question to a congress of Powers out of the question, though we cannot see why a Paris Congress could not take up the question of the organization of the Ionian Islands, which are under the protectorate of England, as legitimately as that of the Danubian Principalities which are under the suzerainty of the Porte. Mr. Gladstone was next empowered to submit to the Ionian legislature certain reforms in the government of the Islands and to offer them a boon which would be of very little use to them,—a constitution such as that of England. The Legislature, after listening to Mr. Gladstone's eloquence, maturely deliberated and decided not to accept the proffered reforms or the fac-simile of the British constitution. They want union with Greece and nothing less would satisfy them.

Mr. Gladstone has already left Corfu on his return to England, and no doubt he will give an interesting account of his mission, from his place in Parliament, for he has just been re-elected thereto, his acceptance of an office, even for a week, necessitating his re-election.

Though England has, of course, not the very remotest possible intention of playing the magnanimous and allowing the Islands to be united to Greece, and thus giving a practical illustration of her desire to see the people in all countries the judges of the laws that govern them. But it is an annoying difficulty,—the more so on account of their position in the Mediterranean which brings them more particularly into the notice of the Powers. She may be obliged through very shame's sake to submit the question to a Conference, though she will not if she can possibly avoid that unpleasant contingency. Meanwhile Mr. Gladstone is succeeded in the office of Lord High Commissioner, by Sir Hugh Storks, an ominous name for a ruler, and one which must be rather suggestive of unpleasant anticipations to the Ionians, who no doubt have Esop at their finger's ends.

BISHOP O'CONNOR ON ST. PATRICK.

WE have much pleasure in publishing the following correspondence which has taken place between the respected Bishop of Pittsburg and the representatives of the 69th regiment and the various Irish societies. It was indeed a felicitous inspiration which prompted the latter gentlemen to illustrate Patrick's Day, 1859, by making Patriotism the medium of furthering the interests of Religion. Their liberality will however have its own reward, in the pleasure and instruction to be derived from listening to the eloquence of the learned prelate when it has the Apostle of Ireland for its theme.

NEW YORK, March 11, 1859.

RIGHT REV. AND DEAR SIR:—Sympathizing with the noble object which has induced your visit to our city, and desiring to contribute their mite to its promotion—the reconstruction of a Cathedral in the diocese of Pittsburg, recently consumed by fire—the Sixty-ninth Regiment of State Militia, and the Irish Convention of this city, have appointed the undersigned a joint committee, to invite you to deliver an oration or lecture on the afternoon of Saint Patrick's Day, in the Academy of Music.

It is proposed that the tickets of admission shall cost 25 cents each, and that voluntary contributions shall be received in the hall on the day of the oration or lecture, and that the entire proceeds shall be devoted to the furtherance of the purpose in which you are now engaged.

If you approve of the course proposed, and can comply with the earnest wishes of the Bodies the undersigned represent, you will not only gratify a large number of our citizens who are anxious to receive from your lips the words of eloquence and instruction, but, we hope, largely contribute to the good cause you have espoused.

Very respectfully yours,

James R. Ryan, Colonel 69th Regiment; Bernard Reilly, Captain N. Y. Brigade Lancers; James B. Kirker, Captain Engineers, 69th Regiment; John Breslin, Captain, Company F., 69th Regiment; Edward L. Carey, Father Mathew T. A. B. Society; John Kenney, Captain Independent Guard; Roger McGrath, President, 'Longshoremen's Society; John Kerr, 3d Lieutenant Sons of '98; John Cox, Captain Emerald Guard; Bernard Murray, Delegate H. B. Society; John B. Brady, Kings County Volunteers; Francis O'Neill, Irish American Society; John McMahon, Delegate of the Barry Benevolent Society; Francis Crossin, Delegate Benevolent Society of the United Sons of Erin; Phelix Peterson, Ancient Order of Hibernians of L. I.; Hugh Duck, Ancient Order of Hibernians of Melrose and Morrisania; Robert Nugent, Major 69th Regiment; Lieutenant Lavelle, of 1st Regiment; James Sandford, Ancient Order of Hibernians, N. Y; James O'Connor Fabb, Ancient Order of Hibernians, N. Y.; Morgan Dreelan, Quarrymen's Union Prot. Society; James F. Markey, Captain Old Guard.

NEW YORK, March 12, 1859.

GENTLEMEN:—The kindness and generosity evinced in your note are too highly appreciated by me to permit me to hesitate for a moment in accepting the flattering invitation it conveys. I cannot promise, however, to do more than to echo feebly the sentiments of religion and patriotism by which you yourselves are animated, and of which I have witnessed so many proofs during my visit to your city. The fire enkindled by our nation's Apostle yet burns brightly in the hearts of its sons wherever their lot is cast. Being convinced that the coming celebration, by its hallowed recollections, is well calculated to strengthen every feeling that will make us all more worthy members of the Church, and more faithful in the discharge of our duties to our adopted country, it will afford me unfeigned pleasure to meet you on that interesting occasion. For the generosity that has prompted you to select as the object of your liberality on that day an undertaking to which I am so entirely devoted, and in which so many of our countrymen are interested, please accept yourselves, and communicate to the societies you represent, my heartfelt thanks.

I am, gentlemen, yours faithfully in Christ,

✠ M. O'CONNOR,
Bishop of Pittsburg.

To Messrs. James R. Ryan, Bernard Reilly, James O'Connor Fabb, James B. Kirker, &c., Committee.

Tickets for sale at the office of the NEW YORK TABLET, and at the Bookstore of D. & J. Sadlier & Co., 164 William street; at Dunigan's, 371 Broadway, and at P. O'Shea's, 739 Broadway. The oration will be delivered about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when the procession arrives at the Academy of Music.

The Most Rev. Archbishop Hughes will celebrate a Pontifical High Mass at half-past ten o'clock, on St. Patrick's Day, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Prince street, and Father de Luynes, S.J., will preach the panegyric on Ireland's Patron Saint.

THE PARDONING POWER.

IT is agreed on all hands that the abuse of the pardoning power by successive governors of our State has powerfully aided the development of crime. Too many governors, when elected to the gubernatorial chair, have been unable to sink the partizan, and the consequence has been almost entire impunity to commit crime, for those of the same political faith who could bring a certain amount of influence to bear on the Governor for the time being. In our opinion this pardoning power is by far too kingly a prerogative for the chief magistrate of a republican state to enjoy. We see no reason why the representative of the people should have the right to nullify the action of the power that gave him being. In other words, when a jury of twelve men, after a calm and dispassionate hearing of the evidence in the case, calmly pronounces a man guilty, we think it allowing too great a stretch of power to the Governor to give him the faculty of declaring that man to be innocent. We have seen Governor King pardoning Jackson, a wretch who was guilty of as base and unmanly a crime as can be committed, while the same functionary was deaf to all entreaty in the case of Rogers, the boy who in a drunken fit murdered a citizen. We do not blame his firmness in the case of Rogers, but we blame his indulgence in the case of Jackson, for, of the two, Rogers had certainly most claims to pardon. The one was a young and ignorant boy who, while heated with drink, stabbed his fellow. The other was a married man, who coolly and designedly effected the ruin of an English emigrant girl who had just landed on these shores. We suppose the names of Henry Ward Beecher, and other reverends by courtesy, appended to the petition for the pardon of Jackson, had the effect of inducing Gov. King to absolve him from the punishment decreed for his offence, for we can see no other reason. These cases constitute but a single example of the partial use of the pardoning power. We might cite many others had we the time and inclination. We have even heard of assassins who, two months previous to an election, had been condemned to State's prison for life, being at large at the election and working with fearless zeal for the party to whom they owed their pardon.

If, therefore, our governors are still to possess the power of pardoning culprits, we should at once divest that power of its most dangerous characteristic: irresponsibility. By making the governor responsible to the people for the pardons he grants, and obliging him to make public returns, setting forth his reasons for pardoning, the facts or further and posterior evidence which have determined him to use his power, the corrupt use of the prerogative would be finally ended, and there would be still another check on the increase of crime in our city.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The TABLET is acknowledged to be the best Catholic paper on this Continent, and has by far the largest circulation of any paper of its class, throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces. Merchants, manufacturers, inventors and all those who most particularly address themselves to families, should bear this in mind. The TABLET is the best medium for bringing their articles before the Catholic public of America.

Travelling Agents.

Mr. Michael Falvey will visit Columbus, Delaware, Chillicothe, Circleville, Lancaster, Piqua, Sydney, Somerset, Ohio; and Indianapolis, Huntington, Lafayette, Laporte, Logansburgh and Fort Wayne, Indiana, collecting and canvassing for the TABLET.

Mr. Michael Phelan will visit Ogdensburgh, Waddington, and other towns, in Northern New York, this and following weeks, on a collecting and canvassing tour for the TABLET.

Mr. W. G. Comerford will visit Portsmouth, and all towns on the Ohio River, canvassing and collecting for the TABLET.

KINGSTON, C. W.—Our local agent, Mr. Brophy, has on hand a good supply of our books for sale, at the regular prices.

Mr. Thomas Flynn, proprietor of the *Mail*, keeps the TABLET for sale. Persons wishing to buy it weekly can procure it of Mr. Flynn.

Literature.

La Verdad Catolica. Nos. 17-20. Havana, Cuba.

We have become so used to this periodical, now approaching the termination of its second year, that we always look forward to its receipt with anticipations of pleasure. The last four numbers which we have received are as interesting as usual, and, like all the other numbers of *La Verdad Catolica*, contain a great amount of valuable and interesting matter, that we meet with nowhere else. We would direct attention to an article in the last number on the "Mission of Catholic Youth," but we are unable to do more at present than direct attention to this and several other valuable articles. Among the latter is one on the Persecution of the Sisters of Charity, in Portugal—one on the Catholic and the Secular Press—one on Modern Spiritualism—and the continuation of the Translation of Father Felix' valuable work on Progress. Phosphorescent is well written, and adds to the variety and interest of the journal.

The Knickerbocker. March, 1859. No. 627. Vol. LIII.

The *Knickerbocker* for the present month opens with an article on the Chameleon subject: the Mexican question. The writer is far from solving that question, or illuminating to any greater extent, but he succeeds in throwing a ray upon it, which, even if feeble, is novel. It shows much more clearly the work accomplished by Napoleon III. since the *Coup d'Etat*. It is pretty severe on the nautical writers of the *Atlantic Monthly*, whom it accuses of entire ignorance of naval matters. Being a thorough land-lubber, we are incapable of deciding between the two great serials. The beautiful verses, entitled "Idle Words," which we published in our last, were cut from the pages of the current *Knickerbocker*.

Catholic Literary Magazine. Published Monthly by the Newburgh Catholic Library Association. John Ashurst, Editor. March, 1859. No. 7.

The Magazine opens with a very just article on the Cuban question. The second paper is an article entitled the "American Catholic Press," in the roll-call of our literary forces. The writer makes the following judicious reflections:

"Catholic Publicists have no right to depend for support simply upon the fact of their works being Catholic; they must be equal to any others of the same class outside of the faith—be able to meet an honorable competition on their merits: and this, we believe, they are fully able to do; and many of them surpass their non-Catholic competitors. But it is the duty of Catholics to sustain their press. It has been brought to its present state of effectiveness by great and long-sustained sacrifices, of which little is known except by those who have made them.

"There is work for all, even the humblest, to do in the cause of God against falsehood in its myriad forms, especially in this great and misguided land. And we hold that every Catholic should deem it his or her highest and proudest privilege to help to make known, to some small extent, the sublime yet simple beauty of the Church, for whose fountains of living waters the soul of our country yearns, yet knows it not. Thousands of earnest souls are vainly seeking rest—are striving to quench their immortal longings at the broken and polluted fountains of error.

Decline of "Anti-Popery" Publications.—A New York publisher, who was not making money fast enough by publishing decent books, thought he would try his hand at *indecent* ones, of the *Maria Monk* style. But from what we can learn by our exchanges from all parts of the country, the book has been everywhere spoken of with the greatest contempt. The American people are tired of filthy stories manufactured by purient brains—but filthier hearts—about Catholics. The Saratoga *Republican* thus disposes of this last effusion of the *Arnoldites:*

"Pope or President?—We received some weeks ago, from the publisher, a copy of this work, with a request to 'notice.' We now comply. The typographical appearance of the book is faultless. The letter print, however, is a tissue of fables, only equalled by 'Gulliver's Travels,' 'Baron Munchausen's Tales' and 'Maria Monk's Revelations.' The Roman Catholic Church is a too ancient, reverend and stable institution to be written down an ass by modern Dogberry's, and the people of the nineteenth century are too well read to believe in the thousand and one Arabian Nights' Entertainments."

The Atlantic Monthly. March, 1859. Boston: Phillips, Sampson & Co.

The March number is certainly not below its predecessors. There is an interesting paper on "Winter Birds," and the Professor is doing his best to make up for the absence of the Autocrat. The number contains a poetic piece entitled "The Waterfall," which we transferred to the columns of our last issue.

We have received from the publishers, Messrs. John Murphy & Co., Baltimore, the following pamphlets, viz.: Speech of the Hon. Jefferson Davis, of Wis., on the Pacific Railroad Bill and French Spoliation Bill, delivered in the United States Senate, January, 1859; Address of the Hon. J. C. Breckenridge, Vice-President, preceding the removal of the Senate, from the old to the new Chamber; Speech of the Hon. James A. Steward, of Md., on the revision of the Tariff, and an Obituary Address delivered in the United States Senate, by the Hon. Thomas L. Harris, of Ill., on the death of the Hon. John A. Quitman, of Miss.

We acknowledge the receipt of the "Sixteenth Annual Report of the Mount Hope Institution, near Baltimore, for the year 1858," by William H. Stokes, M. D. Baltimore: printed by Murphy & Co.

Pen and Ink Sketch of T. D. McGee, Esq., M.P.P.—We translate from a Canadian contemporary the following portrait *a la francaise*. It is a sketch of Mr. McGee as an orator:

"Commander and soldier at the same time, he has the qualities both of one and the other. He commands and he acts; he strikes in the flank, in the heart and in the loins; he attacks him before and behind; before, he frightens him with his thunder-striking glance; behind, he fells him to the earth with his popularity. He enchains him in the bonds of his logic, pulverizes him by the power of his sarcasms, kills him with the never-ceasing blows of his ridicule. What energy in action! What prudence! What finesse! and what suppleness of disposition! No orator ever wielded with greater facility the weapons of irony, ridicule and sarcasm. His adversaries take care not to interrupt him, for suddenly turning towards the interrupter, he would fell him with the back of his hand. Hence it is that he speaks amid general attention. When he makes the halls of Parliament resound with the accents of his manly eloquence, the silent members admire and applaud him; the women love him because, being a poet before he was an orator, he knows how to bring from his lyre those sweet, vague, melancholy accents which the harp of Erin alone could yield before the iron hand of England had torn asunder its sacred cords.

"On close examination Mr. McGee has irregular features and a face by no means attractive; seen from a distance in the warmth of improvisation, he is handsome, and his countenance pleasing. One says involuntarily: 'It is thus that an orator should speak.'"

[From the Newburg Magazine.]

ASH WEDNESDAY.

"Memento homo quia pulvis es, et in pulverem reverteris."

Mother Church again hath spoken:
"For the Fast prepare;
Let the bonds of sin be broken,
And the ties of care."
Lo! her portals are unfolding,
Thither we repair.

At her call, with kindred feeling,
Great and lowly bow;
Near the slave the king is kneeling,
With unjeweled brow;
Peasant maid and noble lady
Find one level now.

Manhood in its pride and power,
Girlhood in its bloom,
Like the oak, and like the flower,
Bending o'er the tomb;
Gayest life to-day is solemn,
Thinking of its doom.

"Dust to dust" oh! pilgrim hoary,
Children from your play,
Chieftain from the field of glory;
We must pass away!
On our brows the ashes seemeth
Fittest gem to-day.

Chant we now the "Miserere,"
Best and fittest prayer!
"Parce parce Domine."
Pity, Lord! and spare;
And the sackcloth of the spirit
Grant us now to wear.

Supplicants, we come before Thee,
Bowing heart and knee;
Judge and Maker, we adore Thee,
And Thy just decree;
Oh! when dust its own reclaimeth,
Call the soul to Thee!

Solace of the sad and weary
Succor of the weak!
Sighs intone the *Miserere*
That our hearts would speak;
Oh! Father of the prodigal,
Again Thy face we seek.

Marie.

[Specially reported for the N. Y. Tablet.]

LECTURE BY DR. BROWNSON.

THE CHURCH AND THE THREATENED REVOLUTIONS IN EUROPE.

Dr. Brownson delivered a lecture on Tuesday evening, at the Cooper Institute, on "The Church and the Threatened Revolutions in Europe." Notwithstanding that the evening was extremely inclement there could not have been less than one thousand persons present.

The lecturer's appearance was the signal of prolonged applause. Having acknowledged the warmth of his reception, he said he ought rather to greet those friends who had ventured to come out that stormy night to hear one whose voice was not unfamiliar to them. The night was stormy and the subject was also stormy [laughter and applause]; and there probably was not so much inappropriateness as there might be, either in the subject for the night or the night for the subject.

The Doctor said the subject which had been announced for his lecture was that of "The Church and the Threatened Revolutions of Europe. He did not mean to say that there was a revolution immediately threatened, nor did he mean, by discussing this subject, precisely to say what is the position of the Church, or what ought to be her position, for he thought the Church understood that subject far better than he did, and was much better able to manage herself than he was to manage her. Under the title of his lecture, he was rather disposed to consider the views, not which the Church should take, but which Catholics should take, with regard to the events that are daily transpiring in Europe, the revolutions of society there, and the position that Catholics should endeavor to maintain for their Church amid those events and revolutions. Eleven years ago he gave a lecture in this city which he could hardly suppose any now present had heard, or, if they did hear, had remembered, on a subject very similar to the one he had selected for to-night. On that occasion he spoke of the Church, and of the revolutions in Europe, and endeavored to trace the changes which had taken place in European society; the breaking up of its various elements, and its then present state. He stated that the old elements constituting the earlier European order after the downfall of Rome, had been either suppressed or deprived of their vitality, influence and importance; that revolution had succeeded revolution, and there was then in European society but two forces, the king or emperor on the one side, and the mob on the other; that victory was alternating between them; that the king, having triumphed over the people, had re-established his power and maintained order as long as he could until it became oppressive, and the people, uneasy, rose against him and overthrew him, whereupon anarchy succeeded, which produced a reaction in favor of the king and gave him power to suppress the mob, ending in despotism, provoking a new revolution—and he had added "such is the state of society in Europe now, you need not be surprised, though the King of France at this moment sits firmly on his throne, if the next steamer from Europe, or the next but one, should bring us news of a revolution in France, the overthrow of its government, and the proclamation of a republic there; and perhaps of a revolution spreading to all the other capitals of Europe." The next steamer but one did in fact bring the news of the revolution in France of February, 1848. It was easy then to predict without having much of the prophetic character—easy then for any one who had attended to the course of events in European society, to foresee that such a result must come.

The revolution established a republic in France; it defeated the Government in Vienna; it drove out the Holy Father from Rome, and established a Mazzinian Triumvirate in the Eternal City; it triumphed in most of the smaller German States; it broke out at Berlin; and the only countries of any magnitude in which it did not break out were Spain, Great Britain and Russia. For a time there were many Catholics, frightened at the Republican Revolution; they were afraid that it would end in the dissolution of society, and prove fatal alike to religion and to social order, and the friends of religion and of social order looked upon it not only with alarm, but were disposed to exert all their influence, in whatever sphere they were placed, to check it, to restrain its violence, and to re-establish order. Before the year 1848 had closed, a reaction against it had already commenced, and, with the defeat of the Hungarian army in Hungary in the campaign of 1849, the reaction which had commenced in June, 1848, at Paris, when the socialists were defeated, and had been continued at Prague, when the rebellion there broke out, had at that period completely triumphed, and order was re-established. The anarchists were everywhere suppressed, and then was a chance, such as Europe had never previously seen, for the establishment of true liberty and of a constitutional *regime* that should have secured the European States on the one hand from monarchical despotism, and on the other hand from the mob, or Democratic absolutism. But in the case of all actions and reactions, those who were influenced by the prevailing passion of the moment rarely knew when or where to stop. As the mass of the liberals pushed onward, the Republican revolution became dangerous to society, so the mass of reactionists pursued their victory over anarchy until it resulted in the re-establishment of absolutism in the despotic rule of the European States which had provoked the French Revolution. And hence, since 1851, we had seen the absolute sovereigns, the representatives of Roman Cæsarism, leaving their hiding-places, and coming forth anew to take possession of society, to establish that very old *regime*, and that system of oppression which Europe, by her terrible upheavings, had shown that she could not and would not endure. [Loud applause]

At the present moment, what did we find? That the Liberal Party was extinct? By no means. But we found that it was kept down by force. We found absolutism, or virtual absolutism, re-established in Austria, which, when threatened, had proclaimed a liberal, almost a Republican Constitution, and continued it until she had put down the enemies of order, then recalled that, and resorted to her old system, that of centralized monarchy—more absolute and, if continued, likely to prove more destructive to individual freedom, to the development and activity of the human soul than that which prevailed before. We saw apparent order, he granted, throughout the Continent of Europe, but still European society was not settled; it had not yet found a basis on which order and liberty, or order with liberty and liberty with order, could be established. The mass of the European populations, and especially in the Catholic States of Europe, were imbued, deeply imbued, with the sentiment of liberty. [Applause.] They groan under the system of government which prevails; they sigh and they struggle, when struggle they can, for deliverance. They cannot be made contented with the system that prevails. We might preach to them, we might reason with them, we might talk with them as we pleased, but the irrepressible instincts of humanity tell them to be discontented, and to resist when resist they may. [Loud applause.] There was not a single government, however much it might be praised or commended, on the Continent of Europe, that could stand twenty-four hours, if left to the intelligence, the convictions and the affections of its subject. [Renewed applause.] We were struck with this fact when we see the most popular of the European Continental sovereigns sustaining himself only by his ubiquitous police and his armed soldiers. We see armies in France, in Austria, in Prussia—armies which surpass in numbers, perhaps in discipline and in force, those of Rome in her palmiest days, maintained, admirably organized, well appointed, to protect—what? The nation against foreign invasion? No, but to protect the sovereign on his throne—[applause]—to protect him against his own subjects, against those of whom he claimed to be the father, and who had a right to expect from him paternal affection. [Applause.] It was a remarkable anomaly in the history of the world, that, so far as he had read it, never until this age in which we live, never till this *glorious nineteenth century*, had we seen sovereigns obliged to keep up armies on a war footing, to protect themselves against their own subjects, and maintain something like order in their States. One reason, perhaps, might be that before this nineteenth century, or at least before these modern times, there was not "the people" in the modern sense of the term. The people had not really sprung into existence, become a power, or, as we say, in this country, an institution. The people had now acquired power; they had acquired intelligence, and they demanded free scope for the development and the exercise of that intelligence, and their governments, the authorities which control them, would not grant it.

This, the lecturer said, was a fair description of European society, as it presents itself to the impartial observer; or, at least, it was as accurate a description as could be presented by one who could contemplate it only from the distance we are from it, and who had never actually travelled on the European continent, and seen its society himself. In this state of public opinion what was the position that Catholics should take and wish their Church to occupy? In 1830, some men in France, at the head of whom was De Lammenais, a priest who had since unhappily fallen, started a paper called *L'Avenir*, or the Future, in which they railed against the Governments, and demanded a complete separation between them and the Church, and insisted upon it that the Church should throw herself on the people, and make common cause with the Liberal Party against the governments. This policy met with no countenance at Rome, and the paper was suppressed. Certainly the Church had no intention of committing herself to a party like that which was then started. In 1848, when the revolutions broke out, there were men who advocated the identity between Christianity and Democracy, and it was with great difficulty that many were prevented from proclaiming Democracy as a dogma of Catholic faith. Now we found that the tendency was the other way; in 1849 there was a party in Europe, and there were perhaps here and there individuals in our own country, who would have the Church take the other side and make common cause with the despots, and proclaim absolute monarchy or the Cæsarism of Imperial Rome, as a dogma of the Catholic faith. Now, for his own part, he thought that on all these questions they made quite too free with the Church; that they had no right to labor to commit her either to the cause of Democracy or the cause of monarchy; that they had no right to bring her into political squabbles or party contentions, or to make her a party to their political opinions, whether sound or unsound. [Loud applause] The Church was not intended to be a Government, in the sense of a temporal or political Government. Her kingdom was not of this world. Her mission was not that of a civilizer, but that of establishing the kingdom of God upon earth, and taking charge of all that pertains to the soul or the eternal salvation of man. She was in the supernatural order, and in all that pertain to that order she was perfect, and had entire authority, and every Catholic bowed and must bow in humble and devout submission to her words. [Applause.] But while she educated the people and trained them for heaven, she did not necessarily educate statesmen, or train them for the performance of their duties, in the administration of Government, any more than she trained men to make hats, coats, boots or shoes. This was not her work. She leaves natural society to its own imperfections, and leaves man to struggle there with his natural powers, and with the strength which Almighty God gave him. She proclaims the truth. She gives to man high and lofty principles and a true notion of duty. She developes and sustains in him those lofty sentiments. She assists him in struggling against what is wrong and contending for what is right; but she does not go into detail as to what we should wear, what we should eat or what we should drink, or whether we should have our coat cut in this fashion or in the other. No doubt there was a proper fashion in which a coat should be cut—a fashion decidedly better than all others, and which it might be very advisable to know and to adhere to—but it was not necessary, after all, that Almighty God should establish a Church to teach us that fashion of cutting a coat. [Laughter.]

He said, on this principle, while the Church proclaims the law of nature, and applies it in all matters which come within her sphere, her work lies in the supernatural order. She does not create the political order which prevails at any time. She never has done it. She came into the Roman world and she commenced her divine work upon the Roman order of civilization, with the constitution of the political and social powers as she found them. No doubt she inspired the rulers of the Roman Empire, when they became Christian, with

nobler sentiments than they had before; no doubt she did something to check the barbarities and cruelties which always attached to that people, which went far to verify the old myth that its founder had been suckled by a wolf. Yet she interfered not with their political order. She did not regenerate the Roman Empire, nor could she save it from destruction. She inspired the Roman people with the spirit of martyrdom. They could die by hecatombs in the amphitheatre or elsewhere for the faith. She could people Heaven with martyrs, but she could not, and did not, change the Roman Empire itself. And when it had become so corrupt, and so oppressive to the mass of the people who lived under it, that neither Heaven nor Earth would endure the oppression longer, it was not the Church that overthrew it, but the Barbarians from the North and East, who poured in and overwhelmed it, made it a wreck, and prepared the way for the introduction of a new order. This new civil order, which was introduced by the German conquerors of the Roman Empire, was not created, as it was sometimes pretended, by the Church. The German conquerors, whom we called barbarians, were a civilized people, in a certain sense, before they invaded that empire. They had laws, customs, institutions of their own which they brought with them, and they established their own principles and laws in what had been the Roman world, especially for the Germanic people who settled there, and many parts of it over even the old Roman population which they had subjected. This last was more especially true of the north of Italy, in what is called Lombardy. The Longobards, a Germanic tribe, conquered it and established there their own German laws, which were the basis of that society for several centuries, till it was overthrown by the German Emperors who had returned to the old Roman system. These people were rude in their manners, it might be; they had not the polish, they had not the arts, the sciences, the literature of the Greeks or Romans, but they had a civilization, younger, fresher, and based on higher and nobler principles, than was ever that of Greece or Rome. It was, it might be allowed, in its infancy; it was in a rudimental state, but it was developed under the fostering care of the Church. She found it suited to her wants; she accepted it, and lent it what aid she could, till it became a civilized nation, higher and nobler in all its principles than the world has ever before seen. But though the Church favored a good civilization when she found it, or a free and noble civil order when it is established, yet she did not change the institutions of any country, nor did she establish entirely new civilization. It was not precisely as a civilizer, it was not precisely as the creator of the civilization of the middle ages that we were to commend the Church, or to hold her to be the Church of God. It was developed under her protecting care, but still it was not Catholicity. It was of the natural order, and was left to the natural wisdom and strength of man—the wisdom of rulers, the wisdom and virtue of the people. [Applause.] So it would be here. It was often said that the Church would protect our Republic and save our Republican institutions. He believed it. He thought there was nothing more true, because our institutions were, in the first place, in accordance with the rights of man, and the stability that she would give to them would not be by avowing and consecrating Republicanism, but by cultivating and cherishing in the hearts of our people those virtues without which no Republic can stand. [Loud applause.] Now, the position that he wanted the friends of religion to maintain in Europe in the struggles that would come, was the position of a spiritual Kingdom, as the Church is, independent of all parties, and to maintain for her full freedom and scope for her to exercise her own rights and her supernatural powers. The principal struggle that is going on in Europe at this moment was between two parties; the first, he might say, was the party of the governors; the second was what might be called the Red Republican party. The Church was placed between these two, and she could not well side with either. For the better understanding of this it would be necessary to go back and see what was the origin of this state of society.

He then proceeded to show that the key to all European history since the institution of the Church was the struggle between the two civilizations—the Græco-Roman and the Germanic. He showed how, for 250 years, the Romans had labored to impose their civilization on the Germanic races, how the Germanic nations resisted, and in turn conquered Rome, and succeeded in imposing their civilization—that is, their social polity—on the Roman Empire—a civilization which culminated under Charlemagne on the European Continent, and under Alfred in England; how, under Charlemagne's successors, the Hohenstanten Emperors, there was an attempt to restore the Roman system, which, as it virtually recognized the Emperor as not only *imperator* but *pontifax maximus*—as the source of all authority—as occupying the same position on earth that God does in Heaven. His will, his pleasure, was law, and he demanded to be worshipped as God. One of the reasons why so many of the early Christians were martyred was because they would not recognize the divinity of the Emperor. The German system was different. It did not assign all power to the sovereign of the State. It recognized him as head of the state, but they had rights of their own which they did not consider his, and did not hold at his pleasure—rights which they considered it proper to defend against him, being anterior to the rights of the Emperor. The rights of the German states did not emanate from the Emperor, but were prior to the Emperor, and they did not consider that they depended upon him, but that he depended upon them, for his authority.

Dr. B. then went on to show that this Cæsarism was opposed by the Popes, and especially by Alexander III., who defeated Frederic Barbarossa, and imposed as a penance on Frederic that he should lead his army to the Holy Land and join the crusade that was then waged against the Saracen—how this struggle was maintained from the beginning of the 11th to the beginning of the 14th century, when in the time of Boniface the Eigth, Philip the Fair, grandson of St. Louis of France, came to the aid of Cæsarism with the greater portion of the French bishops and clergy—how the Pope was obliged to desist, and how his successors were exiled for seventy years to Avignon, then a part of the kingdom of Sicily. Then followed the western schism and "Babylonian captivity"—how, after the election of Martin the Fifth by the Council of Constance, followed up by the capture of Constantinople by the Turks, the dispersion of the Byzantine scholars over Western Europe, and how they gave a new impetus to Cæsarism—how the Theodosian and Justinian codes were introduced —how the Protestant movement was a continuance of this struggle between the people in defence of their natural rights and Cæsarism, and how, on the European Continent, Cæsarism eventually triumphed. Luther and his followers committed a great blunder. If they had induced the German Princes who were hostile to the Emperor to rally whatever old Germanic force there was left in Europe, and rally that force under the Pope, who was the natural defender of that order of civilization, they would have restored the order that existed under Charlemagne, and, with the Pope at their head, would again have conquered imperial Cæsarism, and put the final *quietus* on that old Roman form which verified what Macbeth complained of when he said: "Time was when men would lie still if their brains were knocked out!" [Laughter.] He said this Roman civilization insisted on living after it was dead, and when it ought to have been buried out of sight. The Germanic order of things had its best representation at the present day in the British and American States. He was not speaking of British religion or governmental administration, but of the Constitution of the State, and of the civil order which obtains there, and of the system of law there adopted, which had maintained this old Germanic system in a purer and a higher state than in any other part of the world. It was to that glorious old system of common law—though it may have its perverse technicalities and many defects—that the English and American people owed it that to-day they are not crushed down under the triumphal car of resucitated pagan Cæsarism. [Applause.] The lecturer proceeded to speak of the impossibility of suppressing the Republican movement in Europe, of the folly of committing the Church either to absolutism or Red Republicanism, of the necessity that every system of government should recognize the inherent rights of man held by right of manhood, not from any government or potentate, but from Eternal God; of the depressing effects on the Church, of the despotisms of the European continent which only tolerate freedom of speech, even in the clergy, when that freedom is employed on behalf of power and against the people; of the absolute necessity of establishing everywhere a system of constitutional liberty, which will protect freedom of thought, of speech, of action, within the limits of morality, and freedom in every man to choose his own religion. When he spoke of a man's choosing his own religion, he was to be understood to mean that every man should be free before the State and before the civil law; and if the unbeliever wished or chose to reject the truth and damn his soul the State should give him full privilege to do it. But no man could claim this liberty before God. Before God no man had the right to choose error. He advocated no theological liberalism, but he did advocate political liberalism on this subject to the fullest extent. The sooner Europeans and Catholics accepted this and prepared for it the better would it be for them personally, and far better for the interests of religion. The very freedom of the Church depended on the establishment of a free government—that is to say, governments that would recognize and protect the rights of man; and, above all, the rights of conscience. It was the duty of Catholics, so far as modern times would allow, to aid in reviving the old Germanic order, and re-establish Freedom. The great difficulty was, that in England, which ought to be, and did, in some sense, stand at the head of modern civilization, was wedded to heresy, and felt that she must carry, wherever she goes, the dead and all but putrid carcass of Protestantism. [Applause.] She could therefore only develop her civilization in the material order, and the highest wants of the soul were sacrificed. The difficulty on the other hand, in Catholic States, was that by the operation of influences, against which the Popes had contended but could not overcome, the old Roman civilization became resuscitated, and living Catholicity was wedded to it. The great difficulty was that the living civilization of the age was wedded to a dead religion, while the living religion—the Catholic—and only true religion, was wedded to a dead civilization. The great problem, then, was to gather the living to the living and the dead to the dead. Let the dead bury their dead. [Loud applause.] Let the living civilization be united to the Catholic religion, and let dead Cæsarism and dead Protestantism go together and be buried from our sight. We would then assume a new aspect and Heaven and Earth would be free.

I thank you, said Dr. Brownson, in conclusion, for the patience with which you have listened to my remarks, and I beg pardon for having detained you so long; but I have felt gratified with the attention you have given me, and I have thrown out my remarks not as opinions which you must absolutely believe, but as matter for reflection.

OUR DUBLIN CORRESPONDENCE.

Defence Fund for the political prisoners.—Catholic churches multiply; how they are built.—The Patent list.—Increase of cultivated land in Ireland.—Proposed formation of a City Fire Brigade.—Cork claims to be made a Transatlantic Packet Station.—Tipperary speaks out for Reform.

DUBLIN, February 18, 1859.

A fund is being collected for the defence of the parties who have been arrested on a charge of being members of a Secret Society, and who will be tried at the ensuing assizes. In the appeal on their behalf made to the people of Ireland it is stated that sympathy is not intended by the movement to be excited for Secret Societies, but that it is only fair to assume that the accused parties are innocent until they shall have been convicted, and that as the conduct of the government officials in reference to these men—the manner of their arrest and the circumstances attending their secret examination within the gaol walls—warrants the suspicion that unusual measures may be taken by the Executive requiring much expense to meet them, so as to secure at least a fair trial to the prisoners. If sufficient funds can be collected Mr. O'Hagan, the eminent Catholic barrister, will defend the prisoners. Her Majesty's Attorney-General for Ireland, and his colleague, the Solicitor-General, will prosecute to the best of their ability. The appeal says that in the case of these men the government has pursued a course of proceeding which is a gross insult to Ireland, and a complete denial of justice to the accused, having subjected them before their trial to the treatment of felons.

It is gratifying to be able to state that Catholic churches are being erected, and existing ones embellished, in various remote parts of the country, where, for several years, there was, in some places, very little accommodation for worship for the Catholic population, and in others none whatever. It is worthy of remark, as demonstrating the undying attachment of the Irish people, poverty and persecution notwithstanding, to the old faith, that the funds for the erection of these sacred edifices have been made up almost entirely by the pence and half pence of the poor parishioners, collected patiently by the clergy, and carefully laid by year after year, until a sum accumulates sufficient to pay for the commencement of the work, which is proceeded with until the little store is exhausted, when it is suspended for a time, long or short, according to the prosperity of the district. More moneys come in by and by from the people, the work is taken up again, and in this manner the Church rises slowly, year by year, until the cross stands out against the blue sky, and the bell rings in, for miles around, the peasantry, to adore God in the Temple of their own erection. How different the case with the buildings of the Established Church. If an estated gentleman, professing Protestantism, desires to have a Church near his mansion, in order that when the spirit moves himself and his household to put in an appearance in the family pew, they can do so without any personal inconvenience, thousands are at once furnished from the funds of the establishment, and in a short time that peculiar unpicturesque style of building, which O'Connell described as a barn with a sentry-box at the end of it, is put together, and a neat house, with a garden attached, for the parson. A sonorous bell, too, is provided; but its chimes, though ever so musical in the morning air, never succeeded in drawing within the portals of the building a much larger congregation than the parson, his wife and long family, the "quality" from the "big house" close by, occasionally, on a fine Sunday, and a few policemen from the barrack on the rode side. The following religious buildings have been lately completed in the west of Ireland: a fine Church at Screen, near Ballina, county Mayo, about one hundred feet long by thirty, at a cost of about £2,000; and a Convent at Ballina. A magnificent spire has been placed on the Catholic Cathedral of Ballina, 175 feet high; and a new Catholic Church is about being built at Crossmolyon.

It is worthy of remark how few are the inventions, discoveries, or improvements on new discoveries, which apparently are made by Irishmen, judging by what we see and hear of, and read concerning such matters. The lists usually published of applications for patents, and protection against "piracy," exhibit Irish names but very, very seldom; whilst Englishmen, Scotchmen, Germans, and Frenchmen, swell several columns. No one will be fool enough to argue that this is because Irishmen want brains or industry, or both. Irishmen were never yet suspected of being deficient in brains, however they may have been occasionally censured for the use they made of them; and as for the stereotyped English calumny that they are born lazy and idle, with a strong predilection for doing nothing, it has exploded long since, and none but fools and bigots now believe that such is the true definition of the Irish character. The chief causes are found easily by any one who looks for them honestly—they are not only the absence of encouragement, but the presence of positive discouragement of Irish talent, energy, enterprise—of everything Irish—the eternal "snubbing" by the sister country of Irish pretentions and the consequent want of heart in the great body of the people to apply themselves with a will to such matters. I am aware that numerous useful and valuable inventions and discoveries have been made by Irishmen which are never heard of in connection with their names. These poor fellows being needy are unable to procure funds to obtain a patent for their discovery, or invention, which is eventually either pirated by somebody, or sold by the inventor for a trifle, to somebody, who figures before the world as the "sole proprietor and inventor," and solemnly warns all whom it may concern that to imitate his article, whatever it may be, is felony punishable with a lengthened imprisonment. However, in the last published list of applications for patents, which is a long catalogue of inventions and improvements affecting almost everything known to civilized man—laborious devices for the better transmission of telegraphic messages, by ever so many people — no end of ponderous inventions touching machinery of every kind — patents for wonderful corkscrews — for over-pointed pencils, warranted to stand any amount of scribbling to the end of time without repair—for bullets and balls patented to kill better than any similar article ever introduced to the notice of the public—for all kinds of matches and fusees, brought to such perfection as almost to light themselves—patents for glasses, pipes, pins, horseshoe nails, and an endless variety of things great and small. One Monsieur J. B. Blanjot, of the Rue Thevenot, Paris, has applied for a patent to ensure him in the exclusive and peaceful sale of a new description of petticoat which he has invented for ladies, Monsieur having been impelled to the study of this garment with the philanthropic object of relieving poor female human nature from the sufferings which have been entailed on it by reason of the invention of a miscreant whose fiendish intellect conceived the crinoline. By far the greatest number of applications are by Englishmen and Scotchmen; many are by Frenchmen, and a few from inhabitants of Holland and Austria. Ireland applies but for four patents for her sons in the present list, which comprises several thousand names. One of these is by a Dublin man for an improvement in pistons; two by Belfast men—one for what the party conceives an improvement in the manufacture of boots and shoes—and the other for several musical instruments—and the fourth is from a person in the county Wicklow, who says he has discovered a superior method of making fuel from peat. I find that but two applicants hail from America—one from Elizabeth, U. S., who wants a patent for what he describes as a means of attaching sails to the yards of ships, and the other from a party in Livingston, Alabama, who applies for a patent for a detaching "safety hook" or coupling.

By the report of the Registrar-General for Ireland for the year 1857, which has been just published, it appears that the total acreage under cultivation in the country during the year was 5,859,117, being an increase over the previous year of 105,570 acres. Cork County made the greatest advance during the year in the extent of its improved land.

A greater number of calamitous fires have occurred in the city during the last month than had previously taken place for two or three years. This circumstance has had the effect of drawing the attention of the citizens to the want which exists of an efficient, well-organized fire brigade. People are beginning to see at last that the old parish engines which generally come lumbering up to the scene of the fire amid the derisive cheers of street boys, just as all is over, won't do any longer. The supply of water is very badly regulated. I have seen two houses burned down whilst the firemen were groping about the street for the fire plug. To be sure the Police and the several Insurance Companies have good engines and efficient men to work them, but their efficiency is greatly impaired by the want of an organized system of doing business. To remedy this state of things an eminent Civil Engineer has drawn up a plan for the organization of a city fire brigade, founded on the admirable system in operation in America, which, it is said, the Corporation intend to carry out.

Cork has put in its claim to be made a Transatlantic Packet Station. A public meeting in reference to the question was held there on Saturday last, and although the superior claims of the port, even that of Galway, to be made a Packet Station, were strongly insisted on, it was said that the improved and improving circumstances of the country would warrant the government in making packet stations of both Galway and Cork.

A large open air meeting of the electors of the county of Tipperary was held this week at Thurles, at which resolutions in favor of Reform, based on the principle of the ballot, were adopted. The meeting was addressed by The O'Donoghue, one of the representatives of the county, and by a number of influential Catholic clergymen.

A subscription list has been opened for the purpose of creating funds for the purchase of works of art for the National Gallery of Ireland, the first stone of which was laid a fornight ago. The Lord Lieutenant, Lord Carlyle, and the late Chancellor head the list with subscriptions of £100 each. £1,030 have been already subscribed.

DUBLINER.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

Lord Bury's bill to legalize marriage with a deceased wife's sister.—Nepotism; Lord Chancellor Chelmsford and his son-in-law—The Jews in Parliament.—Mr Lever takes his seat.—Reform—Saluting Catholic processions in Malta; a sedative for Exeter Hall.—India.

LONDON, February 18, 1859.

The parliamentary proceedings during the past week, in both Houses, have been both various and interesting. The measure, which is entitled to precedence of notice, both on account of the influence it will have upon the morals of the English people, if it should become a law, and of the very prolonged debate of which it was the subject in the Lower House, on Wednesday last, is Lord Bury's Bill to legalize marriage with a deceased wife's sister. It is pretended by his lordship that the introduction of the measure is induced by a desire to benefit the lower classes of English society. There is nothing falser than this. The lower orders of our community have no need of such a bill, and it is introduced merely for the purposes of gratifying the unlawful desires of some widowed aristocrat who has craft enough to make the "lower orders" take his chestnuts out of the fire. The bill was very strenuously opposed by many members, and was characterized as a measure, the design of which was to legalize incest. Mr. Hope declared that the bill was investigated by the efforts of a few wealthy individuals, and declared that it was opposed to the views of the majority of the Established Church, a large majority of the "Dissenting Community," and the whole of Scotland and Ireland without distinction of creed or politics. The fact that marriage with a brother's widow, or her aunt or niece, was not sought to be legalized by the bill, shows that it is a measure got up for a special purpose and to apply to a special case. The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Walpole) spoke strongly against the measure and voted against the second reading. Lord John Russell endeavored to run with the hare and keep with the hounds. He did not like to weaken the sacred tie. He considered a change in the laws on marriage relations dangerous; but he also considered the present state of things as being in a like unpleasant position. If Parliament agreed to that change, he did not see how they could avoid going still farther. He thought it unfair to give widowers advantages which were not given to widows, and in voting for the second reading he would consider the change of law utterly imperfect unless it were made applicable to both sexes and to all the degrees of relationship mentioned. Parliament will only have to go a little farther in obedience to the Mormonic desires of the English people, and legalize marriage with anybody, everybody and as many bodies as may be desired. After Lord Bury had defended the precious bantling confided to him, the House divided and the result was a majority of 58 in favor of the second reading. Should the bill pass the Lower House, however, it will be kicked out of the Upper.

A considerable sensation has been caused by a rather unblushing piece of nepotism on the part of Lord Chancellor Chelmsford, whom you may recollect better by the name of Sir F. Thesiger. His lordship has in his gift the office of Master in Chancery. It is a post requiring a combination of peculiar talents and acquirements, a keen judgment, and a finely appreciative mind. Besides the natural qualities necessary for properly filling this post, it requires a perfect familiarity with legal and medical science. The salary is £2 000 per annum. Lord Chelmsford gave this post to a nominal barrister, a clerk in the colonial office, made a registrar in bankruptcy about a year ago by his lordship. This gentleman, whose name is Higgins, is a son-in-law to the Lord Chancellor. An outcry was immediately made against the appointment, and it was denounced in the House of Commons, and Mr. Disraeli questioned on the subject. The Lord Chancellor commissioned Mr. Disraeli to say that he knew what he was about, and had put the right man in the right place. The question might have become a difficulty had not Mr. Higgins, considering discretion to be the better part of valor, resigned his Mastership and £2 000 per annum. He was lucky enough, however, to get back to his old place at £1,000 a year. Half a loaf is better than no bread, saith the proverb, and the proverb saith well.

Two Jew members took their seats, Baron Meyer de Rothschild, on Wednesday, and Alderman Salomons, on Thursday. The former gentleman was indroduced by Lord J. Russell, who has for some time being bowing before the Golden Calf. Newdegate, who plays second no popery fiddle to old Spooner, complained that no notice had been given of an intention to introduce a resolution (enabling Jews to leave out portions of the oath disagreeable to them), having the force of law, but after some discussion said that though he was as much opposed as ever to the admission of Jews, he would not oppose the motion. The man made of money then took the oaths leaving out the clause inimical to Israelite consciences. Mr. Duncombe gave notice of a motion to the effect that as the House had twice resolved that Jews could omit from the oath the words "on the true faith of a Christian," it be made a standing order.

John Orrell Lever has taken the oath and his seat for Galway. Disraeli refused to answer whether there is to be a reform bill for Ireland, but gave notice that on Monday, 28th inst., he would ask leave to bring in a bill relating to the representation of the people of England and Wales, and to facilitate registration and voting. Lord Stanley asked for a loan of £7,000 000 to the Government of India. A debate took place in the Lords, on Monday, on the right of search question. Lord Wodehouse asked for correspondence between H. M.'s government and that of the United States. Lord Malmesbury expressed his readiness to lay it on the table and said it would then be clear that he had surrendered no British privilege. In answer to a question relating to the required salutation on the part of the military of processions in which the blessed sacraments are borne, Sir E. B. Lytton stated that the circular issued by Lord Hill to all general officers in command of stations in Catholic dependencies or colonies restricted the practice which had hitherto prevailed as to military honors to religious ceremonies. It forbids the troops to take any part in religious processions or ceremonies, but sentries are ordered to salute processions as they pass, and guards are to turn out and salute them, but not to remain under arms, nor to await their return. This military salute was not intended to be a recognition of any Roman Catholic tenet or symbol, but was only an evidence of that protection and respect which, at least in Malta, by the terms of the capitulation, the Sovereign promised to observe towards the religious sentiments and the religious establishment of the community. There is no order to salute any other ecclesiastical dignitary at Malta but the Archbishop. That salute is rendered not so much on account of his ecclesiastical character as of the peculiar rank which he holds in the island. In the time of the knights he was a Knight of the Grand Cross of the Order of St. John. He had precedence in rank after the Grand Master or Sovereign Prince, and now he is only second in rank to the representative of the British Sovereign. The military compliment has been paid to him ever since the capitulation, and was agreed to at the time. The House might see how little the salute had to do with his ecclesiactical character by the fact that the order says he is to have the same honors as are given to a brigadier-general. It must be highly consoling to all good Exeter-Hallites to know that if the Protestant soldier be obliged to salute the Archbishop he may set his conscience at rest by recollecting that he is only saluting a brigadier-general.

The Indian news says that the rebellion in Oude is entirely suppressed. The Nana, the Begum, Tantia Topee and Feroze, however, are still at large, so that even if the insurgents be put down in Oude (of which I am inclined to doubt they have been so often put down) they will turn up somewhere else. W.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

A rap on the head for the war party—The PRESSE warned.—The Imperial Speech in Germany.—Sardinia's punishment.—Protestantism in Piedmont.—Map of Europe in 1860.—Girarding's Pamphlet: LA GUERRE.—Russia and France to swallow up all Christendom—Probable consequence of the attempt—The Cochin-Chinese Expedition—Faris spreading itself. The Hotel de Ville Ball to Prince Napoleon and the Princess Clotilde.—A little money for the princely couple.—The Prince to be made Grand Admiral of France.—His peculiar qualifications for the post.

PARIS, February 17th, 1859.

The infinitesimal war-party has just received a rap on the head, through its organ the *Presse*, and administered by ministerial hands. The *Presse* like its half brother the *Siecle* has been sounding the war trumpet with the whole strength of its lungs for some weeks past. It daily denounced Austria in the most unmeasured terms and snapped its fingers at the treaties of 1851. A ministerial warning which it has received for the publication of a late bellicose article has checked its zeal and has made the Rentes go up.

The Emperor's speech has been favorably viewed by the German press, and is generally looked upon as pacific in its tendency. Some journals admit, indeed, the vagueness of its commencement, but declare that this vagueness is fully compensated for by the clearness of the succeeding portion of the discourse. In Piedmont, of course, it is looked upon as warlike, and the Turin papers declare that no sovereign who has occupied the throne of France has ever given utterance to such elevated and noble sentiments. The Sardinian press continues, of course, to be excessively warlike, and hints darkly at the supposed French alliance, as a man who is afraid of his opponent endeavors to frighten him by searching in his pocket for a pistol which is not there. It is really a pity that Austria and Sardinia cannot be allowed to have a little private snap at each other, for Victor Emmanuel, who, through mere ambition, has raised the present uproar, would then get the good shaking he deserves. His punishment, however, is sure to come from another quarter. All the aspirants after disorder, all the enemies of religion, are making the chief cities of his kingdom their rendezvous. He imagines he is using them, while they are using him. The day will come when he will bitterly regret his course, when these enemies of all law and all authority will have planted the seeds of disorganization and revolt through his dominions.

Protestant perversion is also hard at work in Piedmont, and its agents and emissaries have done their best to fan the fires of discord. An Italian commotion would be the crowning of all their desires, for their love for the Italians and their country is contained in the all-absorbing desire to effect the destruction of the Holy See. They have been hard at work for some time past printing and circulating pamphlets and tracts which are widely distributed among the people of all classes. These tracts are by no means elucidations of the Protestant system of religion; they are denunciations of Rome or disguised exponents of English policy.

An absurdity in every sense but that of a financial speculation was perpetrated during the week in the shape of a map of Europe for 1860, which remodels the present disposition of countries and rulers in a most delightful shape. Sardinia is to have Lombardy and Venice in exchange, for which Austria is to get Egypt, gives England the Island of Cyprus and the Valley of the Euphrates, puts an end to the Kingdom of Hanover and makes the Danubian Principalities into a kingdom for the despoiled King. Everybody gets something except France, which is rather extraordinary as France is supposed to be the principal worker in effecting these changes. Emile de Gerardin's pamphlet winds up with a conclusion even more chimerical. In the beginning he brings some very powerful arguments against the rumored Austro-French conflict, but winds up by recommending a coalition between France and Russia for the purpose of subduing the rest of Europe, and all Asia, and disposing of them or any parts of them at their own good will and pleasure. This would certainly be a very pleasant arrangement for Napoleon and Alexander, but before it could be effected, I think that like the rat in the fable, both of them would leave their tails—if not considerably more—on the field of battle.

That the English journals should misrepresent France and everything French does not astonish any one—notwithstanding the alliance. The Cochin-Chinese Expedition has been their last subject of misrepresentation. The health of our troops and their Spanish brethren is represented as in the worst possible condition, and the postponement of the attack on the Cochin-Chinese capital is attributed to every cause but the right one. There is semi-official authority for stating most positively that the health of the French and Spanish troops is in the most gratifying state, the mortality in the case of the former not exceeding that of the men when in garrison at home, in that of the latter not being above the average number in hospital in the Phillippine Islands. In consequence of the state of the roads after the rainy season the transportation of men and artillery would be attended with great difficulty and fatigue. The troops only waited the drying up of the roads to plant their victorious flags on the ramparts of Hue.

An imperial decree announces the enlargement of Paris by widening the enciente of the city, soon to embrace a considerable portion of the suburbs. Instead of having twelve arrondissements as before, Paris will now have twenty, and its population will now be increased by over three hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants.

The ball given at the Hotel de Ville to Prince Napoleon and his girl-bride was what such fetes always are in Paris, and cost the good city some three or four hundred thousand francs. The 700,000 francs which have been applied for to the Senate will be much more in Prince Napoleon's way than the ball. A bill is before the Senate to increase the yearly allowance to the Princes of the Imperial family from 1,500,000 to 2 200,000 francs; the extra 700 000 intended for the worthy Plon-Plon and his Sardinian bride. A dowry of 200,000 francs for the little Princess is also requested, and the Prince is to get 800,000 francs to pay the expenses of marriage and make a commencement of house-keeping. There is some talk of making the Prince Grand Admiral of France. He is eminently fitted for the post, as he knows nothing whatever of marine affairs. Good sailors make bad soldiers, and if the reversed proposition holds good, the Prince ought to make a Nelson. The smell of gunpowder and the roar of cannon which produced such an unpleasant effect on his bowels in the Crimea, may have a contrary effect when he hears them on the water.

OUR DUBLIN CORRESPONDENCE.

The new Reform Bill: what's to be done with Ireland.—The Tipperary Bank.—Gavazzi again.—The Political prisoners.—New Paper.—Postal subsidy 'to the Galway Line.

DUBLIN, February 25, 1859.

Many speculations are being made as to what will be done with Ireland in the new Reform Bill, which, it is said, some legislator will produce next session. Numberless "Reformers," ever so many "Friends of the People," and "Constant Readers"—people who have nothing to do, and who, if they had, in all probability wouldn't do it, are writing lengthy epistles to readers of newspapers, in which they take the liberty of trespassing on the valuable space of some influential and widely circulated journal for the purpose of giving to the people their ideas of the measures of reform which Ireland should accept. It is generally believed that the government has a bill prepared, founded on the principle of grouping and redistributing the counties, cities, and boroughs, and that there will be a separate measure as regards Ireland, which will be introduced after the English Bill. It is said that the main features of the Irish measure are the formation of towns having 4,000 inhabitants into contributory boroughs, or groups containing each a population of from 25,000 to 30,000, and the disfranchisement of towns having less than 4,000 inhabitants. Under this scheme Kingstown and Dalkey, near Dublin, now unrepresented, would be united for the return of one member, and Dublin City itself would return three members instead of two, as at present; Cork County four members instead of two, and other large counties, such as Tipperary, Antrim, &c., would each get an accession of one member. The system of "grouping," said to be adopted in this government bill, is, for instance, making the inhabitants of Dungarvan, Youghal, and Kinsale, unite in returning one member to represent them in Parliament. Under the present system Dungarvan returns one member, and the two other towns are unrepresented. It is the opinion of old politicians who are well up in such matters, that though, with some good features, the tendency of such a bill would be to strengthen landlord influence (as if it wasn't strong enough before, in all decency) by transferring eight members from boroughs (where they are at present elected by voters more or less independent) to counties where the landed proprietors exercise an undue influence over their tenantry, often making them know to their cost what it is to go against the landlord. As to the adoption in a government bill of the principle of voting by ballot, those who believe that any government will be so magnanimous as voluntarily to furnish such a rod to chastise themselves, are very few, indeed. The Irish Liberal members, however, will go in a body for the ballot as the *sine qua non* of any Parliamentary or any electoral reform for Ireland. They will also insist on the abolition of the corrupt freeman purchase, and on a liberal extension of the suffrage.

The official manager of that unhappy concern, the Tipperary Joint Stock Bank, appealed this week to the Court of Appeal in Chancery against a judgment of the Judge of the Incumbered Estates Court, who (as I informed your readers at the time) decided that the London and County Bank, of which John Sadleir was the Chairman, was entitled to the proceeds of the sale of that individual's landed property. At the hearing of the appeal the whole story of the brothers Sadleir—all about their forgeries, lies and frauds, great and small—which is now as familiar to the public mind as the words of an old song, was told over again. The Chancellor and the Lord Justice of Appeal, however, could see nothing in it to induce them to reverse tho decision of the Judge of the Incumbered Estates Court, which they confirmed accordingly, with costs, amounting to something like £700 or £800, which, together with the large sums that have been already lost in litigation in the matter, will have to be paid by the shareholders of the Tipperary Bank. The next and final Court of Appeal is the House of Lords; but it is doubtful whether the case of these two defeats of the Irish victims of Sadleirs' rascality will be brought there. The lawyers at the beaten side are, of course, unanimous in a strong opinion that it should go to the Lords.

The hearts of our Protestant citizens have been gladdened exceedingly by an announcement that Givazzi will preach a sermon to them next Sunday, and on the Monday following will entertain them with a lecture on "Pius IX. and the present state of Italy." The joy created in the Protestant mind by this intelligence is, however, dashed with sorrow by the further statement that this will be positively the last appearance for a considerable time of this interesting individual in this country. What a bereavement to be sure!

Mr. Maguire, M.P. for Dungarvan, has intimated his intention of putting an awkward question to the proper party in the House of Commons in reference to the treatment which the young men who have been arrested on a charge of belonging to treasonable societies, received at the hands of the Government officials. Mr. Maguire is a Catholic gentleman who has raised himself by his talents and industry from an humble station in life to his present position as proprietor of the most influential Catholic journal in Ireland—the Cork *Examiner*—and a

member of the British House of Commons. He is the author of a work lately published, known as "Maguire's Rome," which is considered to be a valuable addition to Catholic literature. In the House of Commons Mr. Maguire has always been the eloquent advocate of Catholic rights, and a prominent member of that now numerically small section of Irish Representatives called "The Independent Opposition Party."

The prospectus of a new tri-weekly newspaper, to be called the "Dublin *Times*," has just been issued. The new journal, according to the prospectus, will not be the organ of any particular creed or party, but will endeavor to be everybody's paper, irrespective of creed or politics: an attempt, a very arduous undertaking, in which the chances are it will not be successful, for the fate of defunct journals teach us that, whosoever, in this country, attempts to please everybody, pleases nobody, and ultimately comes sorrowfully to the ground between several stools.

The government has at last given a tangible recognition of the claims of the port of Galway to be a Transatlantic Packet Station, by sanctioning negociations with the Atlantic Company for carrying on postal communicaion once a fortnight between Galway and North America at £3,000 per trip, the terms proposed by the Company. Lord Derby stated the other night the Treasury would reserve to themselves the power of ascertaining the entire solvency of the Company, and imposing such penalties as would insure the punctual and efficient performance of the service. Let us hope that his Majesty's Treasury will not pick an unnecessary hole in the solvency of the Corporation, and that they will not kill the young company with grinding penalties.

DUBLINER.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, March 11th, 1859.

The Hon. William Smith O'Brien left this city, by way of Aquia Creek, for Richmond, Virginia, this morning in the 6 o'clock boat. On his way down the noble river Potomac, he will have a fine view of Fort Washington, on the Maryland side, and of Mount Vernon, a little further down, on the Virginia side, the family residence of the *Pater Patrie*—Gen. Geo. Washington. A sight of this old spot, rich as it is in the reminiscences of the glorious days of the American Revolution, when a brave people shook off the galling yoke of one of the most refined and cruel despotisms on the earth, cannot but recall to the mind of the Irish patriot and Statesman events of an almost similar character, on the battle fields of Clontarf, where his ancestor Brian Boroihme drove the enemies of Ireland from his native land. I will not say what may be Mr. O'Brien's hopes or desires as he catches the inspirations of liberty which infuse themselves throughout the heart and soul of every freeman, as he passes within view of the tomb of Washington, but I cannot believe that it is in the nature of such a man as Smith O'Brien, not to hope for the day when "Ireland's opportunity" may afford him the *opportunity*, too, of leaving behind him a name equal to that of Washington, or his kingly ancestor, as the savior of his own, his dear native land.

Mr. O'Brien dined with Governor Seward on Saturday last, and attended Church (at St. John's, Episcopal,) on Sunday. During his stay here, and more particularly since the adjournment of Congress, he has visited every public institution worth seeing, in order to make himself familiar with the working of our system of government. He has expressed himself as being greatly delighted with everything that has fallen under his notice, but more especially with the warm manner in which he has been received by persons in all walks of public and private life. The Governor of Virginia, I learn, will give him a *cead mile failthe*, so soon as he arrives at the capitol of the "Old Dominion."

The funeral of the Postmaster General took place yesterday afternoon, from the President's House, where his remains were laid out in state in the East-room. Thousands of citizens visited the place during the day up to the hour when the procession moved off, which was composed of all the public functionaries of high and low degree, and a large number of citizens. All the public departments have been closed and hung in black since Wednesday. There were, however, about a dozen clerks hard at work on Wednesday and Thursday in the Post Office Department preparing a report of the financial condition of the department, which is to be submitted to the cabinet this week, and which will determine whether an extra session of Congress will take place or not.

The late expose of the House Committee, who were appointed to investigate the business transactions of the Public Printer, have made their report, in which Mr. Seaman and Mr. Wendall figure rather conspicuously in the way of feathering their own nests at the the expense of Uncle Sam. Well, what of it? Why, Wendall and Seaman are no worse than three-fourths of those officials connected with the Capital and its Legislative Halls. O. B. Matteson, of your State, in the Thirty-fourth Congress, and his "forty thieves" (excuse me, I believe the Honorable Reverdy Johnson swore only to *thirty*, but it makes no difference), is only a fair sample of the entire batch of "Public Plunderers," who constantly infest the national Metropolis. A few weeks ago I was present in our Circuit Court, where a case was tried, the parties to which were the Counsel for getting Mrs. Reeside's claim of $360,652 34, through Congress; and not being satisfied with having pocketed $227,000 of that sum in the shape of fees, they quarrelled over about $7,000, and hence the suit for its recovery by Joseph B. Stuart from Charles Naylor, of Philadelphia, so that Mrs Reeside only received out of her just claim $133,652 34. The moral of the whole thing is, that during twenty years the heirs of James Reeside tried in vain to get their own from Congress, but when it was known that the lion's share of it was to go for "outside arrangements," it went through both Houses like a rocket. Is it any wonder that Congressmen who come here for the first time, comparatively paupers, at the end of one or two terms return to their houses nabobs? Corruption pervades every branch of the general government, and these items are but the straws which float on the surface.

The Criminal Court commenced its term on Monday last. The Grand Jury have not as yet acted upon the indictment against the Hon. D. E. Sickles for the murder of Mr. Key. They cannot, however, when they do meet, fail to find a true bill against him; but it is very doubtful if a jury can be got to convict him of murder in the first degree.

The Hon. James Campbell, late Postmaster General, has been in the city for several days; he stopped at Dr. Whealon's, and left for Philadelphia yesterday.

The late Commissioner of Patents, Mr. Holt, of Kentucky, was confirmed on Wednesday as Mr. Brown's successor as Postmaster General. An extra Session of Congress I learn has been determined upon to take place in July or August. SIGMA.

THE CELEBRATION OF ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

The Delegates of the various Irish Societies met at No. 42 Prince street, on Friday evening, to complete the arrangements for the celebration of the anniversary of Ireland's patron saint. Mr. Hugh O'Reilly was in the chair, and Mr. James O'Connor Fabb acted as Secretary. The names of the Marshals of the different associations which propose to join in the celebration of the day were announced. The following Societies will constitute the procession: The Ancient Order of Hibernians of New York City, the Emerald Guard, the Sarsfield Guard, the Independent Guard, the Sons of '98, the Deignan Guard, the Father Mathew T. A. B. Society, the Benevolent Society of United Sons of Erin, the King's County Volunteers, the Hibernian Benevolent Society, the Irish-American Benevolent Society, the 'Longshoremen's Union Benevolent Society, the Ancient Order of Hibernians of Long Island, the Quarrymen's Union Protective Society, the St. James' R. C. T. A. B. Society, the Old Guard, the Barry Benevolent Society, and the Ancient Order of Hibernians of Melrose and Morrisania. The line will be formed in the morning with the right resting on East Broadway and Grand street, and the procession will march through East Broadway and Chatham street to the Park, where it will be reviewed by the Mayor and Common Council, thence through Broadway, Fourteenth street, Seventh avenue, Twenty-third street, and Broadway again to Union square, when, after passing around the statue of Washington, it will march to the Academy of Music, where an oration on the Patron Saint of Ireland will be delivered by Bishop O'Connor.

DOCTOR ORESTES A. BROWNSON, the well known Editor and Reviewer, delivered a lecture at the Cooper Institute on Tuesday evening, before a large and fashionable audience, on the Threatened Revolutions of Europe. We have neither time nor space to detail the many good things he said; but we cannot help noting the sound logic and common sense that characterized the entertainment, and the liberal ground assumed by the lecturer as the basis of his theory. The doctor is no rabid fanatic in religious matters, though he advocates the strict adherence of all men to their secular creeds. Speaking of the Church he said: "She does not necessarily educate statesmen, or train them for the performance of their duties, or the administration of government, any more than she trains men to make hats, coats, boots, or shoes." There is sound sense in that assertion, as every sensible man must acknowledge. The Church does *not* train statesmen or manufacturers, because excellence in either calling is the gift of Nature herself; the great statesman is an orator from his youth, and the great manufacturer displays the power of constructiveness in his cradle. There is our friend Mr. ROBERT MCCAFFERTY, of 230 Bowery; we can always recognize the delicate shoe he makes for the lady, and the finished boot with which he furnishes the gentleman, by their perfect conformation to all that fashion and comfort demand. He is a worthy member of the Church, but to Nature he owes his superiority; and like the statesman, he has possessed a genius for his business from his early youth.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUMS.

ANNUAL STATEMENT FROM FEBRUARY 1st, 1858, TO FEBRUARY 1st, 1859.

The following report of the Catholic Orphan Asylums came too late for last week's TABLET:

RECEIPTS.

Amount in Treasury on the 1st of February, 1858		$2 597 33
Net income derived from sundry rents		1,878 47
Dividend on ten shares City Bank stock		120 00
Members' dues		75 00
Sundry donations		476 25
Amount received from Board of Education		6,289 00
Church collections on Easter Sunday and Christmas, 1858		15,974 98
Legacies received under wills of:		
Mrs McCarthy	$2,985 68	
Michael Cox	250 00	
Michael McCormick	100 00	
Owen McCabe	1,000 00	
Francis Favreau	802 19	
Patrick Draddy	500 00	
Peter McLaughlin	200 00	
Thomas Kelly	100 00	
	5,937 87	
Less a legacy with interest paid to William Lynch, under will of Jas. McAdam	114 00	
		5,823 87
State appropriations		4,000 00
Net proceeds from sundry benefits, inclusive of the proceeds of a Charity Ball paid over to Sister Mary Frances by Byrne Lawrence		5,313 61
Amount received by the Sisters for board and tuition of male and female half orphans:		
Male half orphans	$1,129 00	
Female half orphans	909 00	
		2 038 00
Rent of St. Vincent's Hospital		1,800 00
Amount received for labor of orphans in the Prince street Asylum		157 44
Total		$46,543 95

EXPENDITURES.

Fire insurance on the real estate of the Society	$ 445 25
Building and repairs to Fifth Avenue Asylum, which include part of cost of finishing front on Fifth avenue	5,315 26
Current expenses of Asylum on Fifth avenue, disbursed through Mother Elizabeth,	2,711 25
Supplies to Asylum on Fifth avenue, disbursed through Committee on Supplies	12,389 18
Building and repairs to Asylum in Prince street, which includes the erection of new buildings	4,336 59
Current expenses of Asylum in Prince street, disbursed through Sister Mary Francis	2,400 47
Supplies to Asylum in Prince street, disbursed through the Committee on Supplies	7,695 65
Taxes on unproductive lots in One Hundred and Seventh street	38 75
Medical attendance at Asylum in Prince street, to 1st November last	83 33
Board expenses, printing circulars, &c	25 32
Interest on mortgage of $8,000, less a small amount accrued from another source	507 50
Annuities to parties holding life interest in real estate devised to the Society	619 50
Law expenses	250 00
Ground rent of lots adjoining Fifth Avenue Asylum	2 00
Maintenance of Sisters up to 1st October	1,000 90
Amount paid for school books and stationery	215 31
Amount in treasury, 1st February, 1859	6,578 59
Total	$46,543 95

(Signed) H. KELLY, Treasurer.

We, the undersigned, certify that the above condensed statement has been prepared from the accounts submitted to us by the Treasurer, which have been compared with the vouchers and found correct.

(Signed) J. B. NICHOLSON, F. E. GILBERT, J. GOUBD, } Auditing Committee.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY CELEBRATION.—Our correspondents in the different cities throughout the United States and Canada, who intend sending us the account of the celebration in their respective localities of the 17th inst., should do so at the earliest possible moment, as we will not publish any accounts of celebrations that do not reach us in time for publication in the TABLET of 9th April.

OPENING OF THE HUDSON.—The Hudson river is now open to Albany and Troy. The steamer *New World*, of the People's Line, left here on Monday evening for Albany, and the *Francis Skiddy*, of the Troy Line, left for Troy on Tuesday. The boats of the Merchants' Line will commence their trips on Wednesday.

AID FOR THE MAGDALEN ASYLUM.—The Young Friends of Ireland will give a Grand Soiree at Niblo's Saloon, on St. Patrick's Night, (Thursday, March 17th, 1859,) the proceeds to be devoted to the benefit of the Magdalen Asylum. Owing to the necessities of the institution, and the great object it has in view, and believing that our national anniversary could not be commemorated in a more appropriate manner than in aiding an institution which has for its object such noble aims, we therefore call on all the patriotic, the charitable, and the humane, to assist, by their presence on this occasion, this most worthy object. Tickets $2. For sale at the Catholic Bookstores.

DENIS MCCARTIE, President.
EDWARD MILLS, Secretary. feb12 6t

DIED.

CRONAN.—On Thursday the 10th inst., after a short but painful illness, CATHERINE, the beloved wife of John Cronan, and second daughter of John and Ellen Grogan, aged 23 years 1 month and 6 days. Her remains were interred in the cemetery of the Holy Cross, Flatbush, L. I. *May she rest in peace.*

The gentle wife—the mother kind—
In her have passed away,
To sleep the sleep no waking knows,
Until the judgment day;
When, in robes that have been sanctified,
Immortal she appear,
And reap the fruit of all the works,
That now doth "follow her."

NEW YORK MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour—The market displayed increased activity, and prices were more buoyant. The sales embraced about 12,000@13,000 bbls., closing within the following range of prices:

Superfine State	$5 50@5 80
Extra State do	6 45@ 6 75
Superfine Western	5 50@ 6 00
Extra Iowa, Michigan, Indiana, and Ohio	6 65@ 7 60
Extra Genesee	7 1 @ 8 25
Canadian extra	6 90@ 7 50
Mixed to straight Southern	6 2 @ 6 70
Southern fancy and extra	6 75@ 7 75
Choice extra family and bakers' brands	7 75@ 8 75
Rye flour	3 75@ 4 30
Corn meal	3 75@ 4 25

Canadian brands were firm and in good demand, with moderate sales at quotations. Southern flour continued in good demand, and was pretty freely dealt in. Rye flour and cornmeal were steady, while prices were unchanged and transactions limited. Wheat was higher and in good demand. The sales included fair to prime white Indiana and Michigan at $1 60@$1 75, fair red Southern at $1 47, and mixed and red Western do. at $1 46@$1 50, and red Long Island at $1 55. Corn was in fair demand and more firmly held. Rye and barley were held at full prices. Oats were in good demand, with sales of State at 57@58c., and of Western and Canadian at 60@63c

HAY—Sales were made at 70@75c.

LIME was in fair demand, with sales of common at 65c. Lump was unchanged.

LEATHER—The market is firm and the inquiry from Eastern manufacturers is moderate.

MOLASSES—The market was unchanged. New Orleans were made at 39@40., with a small lot Cuba at p t.

PROVISIONS—Pork—The market was firmer and in good demand. The sales embraced prime new mess at $18 25; old do. at $17 62½; thin mess at $17, and prime at $13 25. Beef was firm and in good request at $6 75@$7 50; country mess at $8 50@$9 62½; repacked Western mess at $9 37½@$11 25, and extra at $12 37½@$13. Prime mess and beef hams were firmly held at full prices. Bacon and cut meats were in fair demand at unchanged prices. Lard was heavy at 11½@12c. Butter and cheese were unchanged.

RICE—The market was firm, with further sales at 3⅞@4¼c.

SUGARS—The market was without change of moment. The sales embraced New Orleans at 6¾@7¾c., and Cuba within the range of 6¼@7⅞c., chiefly for refining goods, with small lots of grocery goods at 7⅞c.

TOBACCO is in better request, particularly for segar leaf, for which the prices are firm. The sales embraced Kentucky at 8@11¾c; Havana, 28@46c.; seed-leaf, 18@25c.; and Florida, 12@27c

WOOL—The trade during the past week has improved somewhat, and report speaks of a better inquiry for the different kinds of wool. Most of the transactions, however, are with the dealers, the particulars of which are not made public. From first hands we notice California, of different grades, at 20@30c., cash and time; pulled, mostly super and extra, at 45@52c.

Family Marketing.

The retail business at Washington market, during the past week, was somewhat brisker than usual. Poultry—Boilers, geese, roasting chickens, Guinea hens and Canada poultry, have advanced in price. Capons, from Jersey and Pennsylvania, is a rather heavy article in the market at prices demanded. Game—The game season is over. Wild turkeys and widgeon are not to be had at any price. Rabbits, partridges, hares and quail will be out of market within a week. Mutton, veal, shell fish, pork, smoked meats, remain as at last quotations. Lard by the tub has declined ½c. per pound. Butter and cheese—The stock of butter in the country has proved much greater than was generally supposed. The receipts continue large, and the approaching warm weather will cause prices to have a downward tendency. Cheese still remains at a fair figure. Fish—The prices remain as at last quotations, with the exception of Southern shad, which is more plenty than the previous week, and at prices ranging from 37@75c. each. In a few weeks North river shad will be caught in abundance. During the week a few fancy lots of Southern green peas were in market, and sold at the extraordinary price of $6 ₱ bushel. Radishes, from the same quarter, sold at $1 ₱ dozen. In the potato trade business continues without any material alteration, except peachblows, which are in good demand, not for table use, but for seedlings. Red and yellow onions and marrowsquash have advanced in price.

BOOKS SUITABLE FOR LENT.

The Raccolta; or, Collection of Indulgenced Prayers. (Suitable for Confraternities and for Private Devotion.) Translated by Ambrose St. John, of the Oratory of St. Philip Neri, Birmingham (see contents on another page), from 50 cents to	$2 50
The Stations of Jerusalem; to which are added the Fifteen Meditations of St. Bridget on the Passion of Our Lord, the Stations for Holy Thursday, and the Little Crown of Our Lord for Good Friday, 32mo., cloth,	0 25
The Holy Way of the Cross, by St. Alphonsus de Liguori, with plates, paper, 6 cents; cloth,	0 10
The Mission Book. A Manual of Instructions and Prayers adapted to preserve the Fruits of the Mission. Published under the direction of the Fathers of the Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer, from 38 cents to	3 00
The Following of Christ, by Thomas A. Kempis. New Translation, from 37½ cents to	2 50
The Sufferings of Jesus, by Catherine Emmerich, 18mo., cloth,	0 38
Manual of the Sacred Heart of Jesus,	0 25
The Lenten Manual,	0 37
The Lenten Monitor,	0 37
The Office of the Holy Week,	0 50
Preparation for Death,	0 50
Instructions on the Commandments and Sacraments,	0 31
Reflections on Spiritual Subjects,	0 38
Meditations on the Incarnation,	0 50
Devotions to the Sacred Heart of Jesus,	0 50
St. Augustine's Confessions,	0 50
The Anima Devota; or, Devout Soul,	0 37
Meditations on the Life and Passion of Our Lord Jesus Christ,	1 50
Christian Considerations,	1 50
Love of God, by St. Francis of Sales,	1 25
The Lenten Lectures of the Rev. Thomas Maguire, delivered in 1842,	0 50
Visit to the Most Holy Sacraments, and the Spirit of St. Liguori, 12mo., price	0 50
A Christian's Rule of Life, by St. Alphonsus M. D. Liguori, 24mo., price	0 25

☞ A large supply of Beads of the Seven Dolors, Five Wounds, Sacred Heart, and Seven Decades on hand.

D. & J. SADLIER & CO., *Publishers*,
164 William street, N. Y.

W. A. NUGENT & CO.,
TIN PLATE AND SHEET IRON WORKERS,
52 Trinity Place, near Rector Street,

Slate and Metal Roofing, Tin Roofs and Leaders Repaired and Painted in the Best Manner.

TIN CASES MADE TO ORDER.

Stoves Lined with Brick; Cleaned, Repaired and Put Up. Jobbing done at the Shortest Notice.
sep5 1y

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The Mails for Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, per U. S. Steamer BREMEN, will close at this Office on SATURDAY, the 19th day of March, at 10½ o'clock, A. M.

ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

EDUCATION.

ACADEMY OF THE HOLY INFANCY,

MANHATTANVILLE, NEW YORK.

Under the Direction of the Christian Brothers.

Children received from seven years of age and upwards.

TO raise up youth in the fear and love of God, and in that respect and submission which they owe to heir parents; to train them to the knowledge and practice of our holy religion; to form them to the social duties of life, and prepare them for honorable pursuits in their future career, is the object of this Institution. A vigilant and fatherly care, united with a firm though mild discipline; a plan of school exercises a apted to the age and ability of the pupils, whereby instruction is conveyed in a pleasant and agreeable manner; a judicious distribution of time between study and recreation; a good, wholesome and sufficient diet; proper in and out-door exercises; all these and other important advantages are to be met with in the Academy. Tending as they do to the moral, intellectual, and physical development of the future man, they have not failed through the past to endear the Institution to its inmates, who find therein the salutary influences of school discipline, blended with the sweets of home. The location is a healthy one, and of easy access from the city of New York.

The building, originally large and commodious, has been made still more so by late improvements of various kinds.

Board and Washing, Tuition, use of School Books, Stationery and Library, $180 per annum.

Payments made semi-annually in advance.

The Academic year is 11 months, commencing on the 1st of September and terminating on the 1st of August.

The following branches are taught according to the learner's age and capacity, viz: Christian Doctrine, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Book-keeping, Geometry, Algebra, Composition, Elocution, Natural Philosophy, Natural History, the French language, Vocal Music, and Drawing.

EXTRA BRANCHES.

The Spanish and German languages are taught, and lessons given on the Piano, Violin, Flute, &c., to those whose parents or guardians desire it. For each of these respectively there is an extra charge. (No extra charge for French or Drawing.)

For further particulars apply personally or by letter to THE BROTHER SUPERIOR,
sep4 tf At the Academy.

ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART,

ALBANY, NEW YORK

THIS Institution is beautifully situated, about two miles from Albany, on the Troy road, overlooking the Hudson, and commanding a view of the cities and of the whole surrounding scenery of Albany and Troy. The shady walks and woodlands by which it is diversified; the eminence on which the house stands, embosomed in trees; the high hills in the distance, covered with beautifully variegated foliage, make this a most delightful and healthy site for a Young Ladies' Academy. In case of sickness the Ladies administer, with the fondness of a mother, to the wants of the children committed to their charge. Unceasing care and vigilance render the superintendence and government complete. The system of education embraces every useful and ornamental branch suitable for Young Ladies

Terms:

Board and Tuition per annum, $130, payable half-yearly in advance. From this rule there will be no deviation.

Day Scholars, per quarter	$10 00
Day Scholars dining at the Academy, per quarter	15 00
Use of Piano, per quarter	3 00
Stationery, per annum	8 00
Washing	20 00
Physician's Fees	3 00

Postage charged to parents. Each pupil will pay on entrance for use of Bed, &c., five dollars.

Music, Drawing, Painting, and the Languages, excepting French, form extra charges. As French enters into the usual course of instruction, peculiar attention is given to form the pupils to a correct and elegant style of writing in it, as well as in their own language. Peculiar attention will also be paid to plain and ornamental needlework. No deduction will be made for a pupil withdrawn before the expiration of a term except for cogent reasons.

The Scholastic year will begin on the first Monday of September, and end in the month of July. Pupils are admitted at any time during the year. There will be an extra charge of fifteen dollars for pupils who remain during the vacation.

The pupils are permitted to receive visits only from their parents, or from such as are formally authorized by them.

For further particulars apply to
ag28 tf THE LADY SUPERIOR.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE,

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

THIS Institution is Catholic; the students are all carefully instructed in the principles of their faith and required to comply with their religious duties. It is situated in the northwestern suburbs of this city so proverbial for health; and from its retired and elevated position it enjoys all the benefit of the country air.

The best professors are engaged, and the students are at all hours under their care, as well in hours of play as in time of class.

The Scholastic year commences on the 16th of August, and ends on the last Thursday of June.

Terms:

The annual pension for Board, Tuition, Washing, Mending Linen and Stockings, and use of Bedding, paid half-yearly in advance, is	$150
For Students not learning Greek or Latin	135
Those who remain at the College during the vacation, will be charged extra	15
rench, Spanish, German, and Drawing, each per annum	20
Music, per annum	40
Use of Piano, per annum	8

Books, Stationery, Clothes, if ordered, and in cases of sickness, Medicines and Doctors's Fees will form extra charges.

No uniform is required. Students should bring with them three suits, six shirts, six pair of stockings, four towels, and three pairs of boots or shoes, brushes, &c.

nov17 REV. P. REILLY, *President.*

CATHOLIC BOARDING SCHOOL,

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Information Wanted.

Of MICHAEL MINOGUE, *alias* MANIX, who left Montreal in October, 1854; when last heard from, in August, 1858, was in St. Louis, Mo., and was then unwell. Information of him will be thankfully received by his mother, Mrs. Minogue, care of Robert Kane, St. Constant street, Montreal, Canada. mar19

Of JOHN KEANE, a native of the parish of Drumcliffe, county Sligo, Ireland, who left his uncle's house near Montreal, C. E., two years ago. His uncle is anxious to hear from him. Address Mr. Keane, care of D. & J. Sadlier & Co., Montreal, C. E mar12 3t

Of THOMAS SMITH, a native of the parish of Arda, townland of Glenville, county of Limerick, Ireland; when last heard from was in New York. Any information of his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his nephew, James Smith, care of William Gary, Troy, N. Y. mar12 3t

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